

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

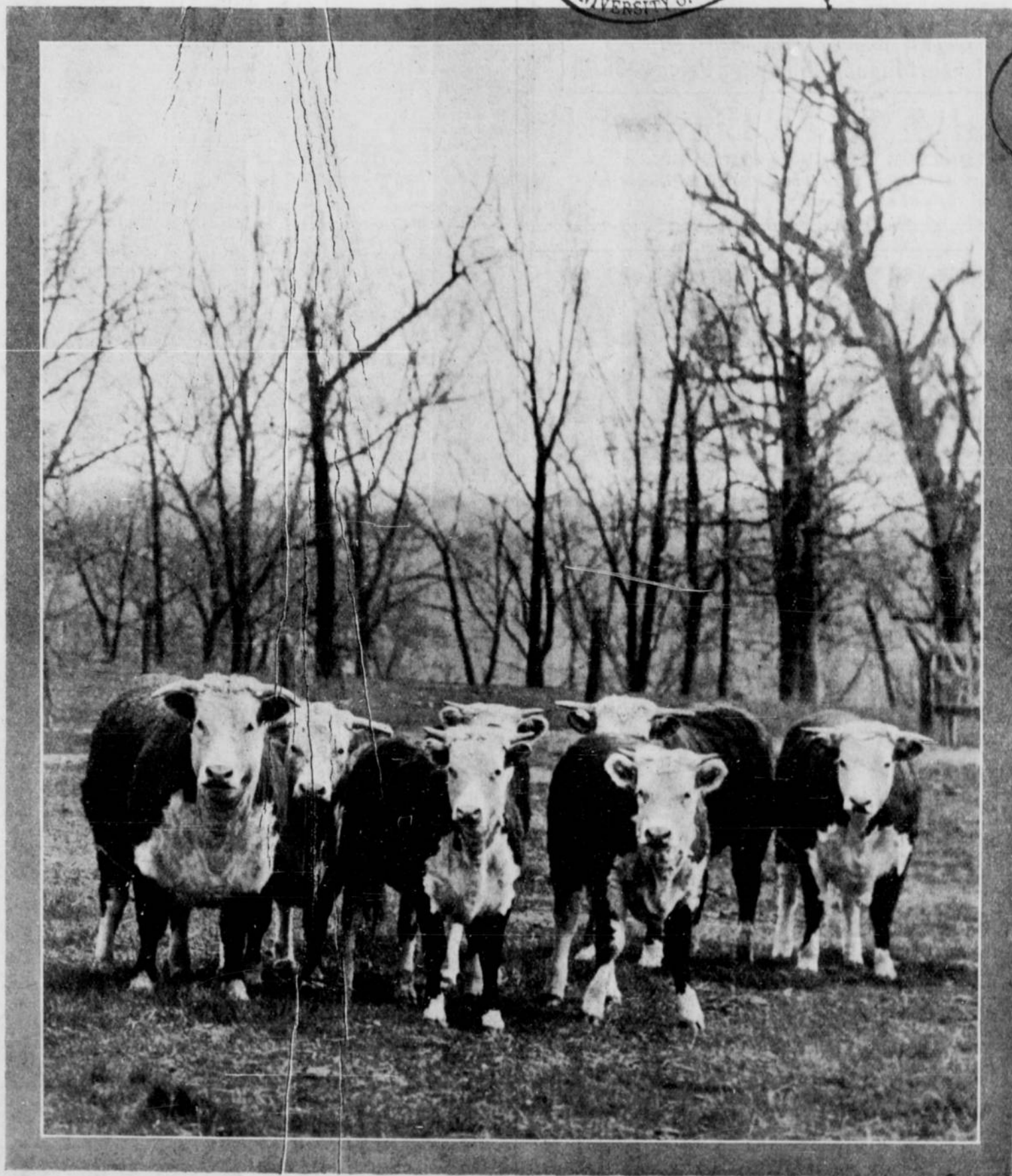
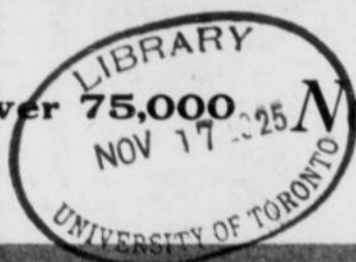
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over

75,000

November 11, 1925



COLD WEATHER CATTLE

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

The Ideal Christmas Family Gift

MASON & RISCH PIANO

Highest Quality at a Big Saving in Price

Our Factory-to-Home prices and convenient terms enable you to make this worthwhile gift with very easy payments. The family will get more and better enjoyment from a beautiful Mason & Risch Piano than from any other gift you could make.

Write us now for free style catalog and let us show you the saving our Factory-to-Home prices give you on this high-grade piano.

The Mason & Risch Piano is the finest piano value obtainable



Sample Bargain from our Exchange Department:
One Henry Herbert Piano, Mahogany, Price \$335.00

Mason & Risch Limited

344 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Also at Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson and Vancouver

For your friends—give Victor Records. We can supply any Victor Record you want

DON'T PAY for 4 months

After You Get the Separator

Here is the most unusual offer ever heard of. We will send the famous STOCKHOLM Cream Separator—Sweden's masterpiece—direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we have the greatest confidence in the world in the STOCKHOLM—because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the STOCKHOLM and we want to prove it to you. Use the machine as your own. Compare it with any other separator made. Put it to every possible test before you decide to keep it.

Stockholm Sweden's Masterpiece

The STOCKHOLM has the unqualified approval of over one million European farmers. Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this prize-winning separator masterpiece. The purchaser of a STOCKHOLM derives the benefit of generations of expert workmen and of the perfected European methods.

Guaranteed for 10 Years!

We guarantee that at any time within the next 10 years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. No STOCKHOLM is sold without this iron-clad guarantee.

Send this Coupon Today!

ACT NOW! Take advantage of this unusual offer. Send TODAY for catalog describing the wonderful STOCKHOLM Cream Separator and giving details of the extraordinary 4 months' offer. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the STOCKHOLM. Get the details of our remarkable 10-year guarantee. Don't wait—send coupon TODAY!

Babson Bros., Dept. S918
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
311 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.



BABSON BROS., Dept. S918
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
311 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me the Stockholm catalog and full details of your "Don't Pay for 4 Months Offer."

Name.....
Address.....
Post Office..... Province.....

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Jumping Lake Local Again on the Jump
J. A. Emberton, secretary of the Jumping Lake local, writes as follows: "Having again been appointed secretary of the Jumping Lake local, which is not quite dead, but somewhat slow the last 12 months, I am writing you today, enclosing membership fees from eight members.

"We have practically got nowhere this last year, but hope to be able to stir things up a little when the fall work is over."

Carmichael, Lambton and Royal George locals are amongst the latest to send in fees to the Central office. These, we hope, are all interim payments, and that the final payments are yet to come.

The following resolution on the immigration question was adopted at a recent meeting of the Kneller G.G.A., at Drake, Sask., viz.:

"Resolved, that this local express itself as opposed to the present immigration policy on the following grounds:

"First—That it aims at securing a steady stream of recruits for exploiters of labor, thereby enabling them to lower the standard of living of Canadian workmen.

"Second—It seeks to bring in settlers having a small amount of capital, and place them on lands which the mortgage companies have taken back from farmers who had no possible chance to make good under the present unjust economic conditions."

The local also discussed the problems of unemployment, rural credits and banking, as to which the secretary wrote the Central office as follows:

"It is our opinion that the federal and provincial governments should make arrangements to find employment for every able-bodied man who is out of work, at a scale of wages which would guarantee a decent standard of living, and also to put some scheme in force whereby the government would grant long-term rural credits to those farmers in need of them, at interest rates not higher than 3 per cent. We would also suggest that these credits be granted directly by the Dominion government to the different provincial governments on the basis recommended by the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, as we are well aware of the fact that the present banking system is useless in cases of this kind; their prosperity depending on the exploitation of the farmers and labor community. We believe that if these recommendations were followed the immigration problem would solve its own difficulties, without the necessity of the government spending thousands of dollars to bring in more people to this country, when apparently they don't know how to look after or provide employment for those they have got."

Alberta

Oppose Cadet Training

Declaring that cadet training makes no provision for girls; that it is objected to by some parents, whose children are thereby deprived of any physical training; that it is expensive for the results obtained; and that it is the direct responsibility of the Department of Education to ensure an adequate health program for all boys and girls, the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, at their annual meeting in August, passed a resolution, "requesting the minister of education to make a survey of the cost of introducing a program of physical education for the public and high schools."

New Locals

Meetings of the new Genap local will be held in Sounding Creek school-house, in the Coronation district. Harry K. Fielding is secretary and August Nicoud president.

Program of Dalemead Juniors

A play, a pen-painting demonstration and a talk on farm bookkeeping are included in the program of Dalemead Junior local for their next few meetings. At a recent meeting Mr. Johnson gave an address on the effects of liquor on the human body.

Make Clothes for Children

Among the activities of Holborn U.F.W.A. local is the making of clothes for some of their small neighbors who need them.

Preparing Early for Next Year

In order that they may have plenty of time to prepare next year's program, East Lethbridge juniors are electing their officers in November.

Helping the Juniors

The secretary of Renfrew U.F.W.A. local, Mrs. Meta Whipple, reports a very successful meeting in spite of muddy roads. Plans were made to help the juniors with their Hallowe'en party, and to put on a play during the winter.

Practical Sewing Course

Under the leadership of Mrs. Davidson, Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. local held a three-day sewing demonstration. The course was very helpful and practical, writes the secretary, Mrs. G. M. King, and the members enjoyed very much the change from their routine work at home.

Sedgewick Annual Convention

On Wednesday, November 18, beginning at 10 o'clock, Sedgewick Provincial Constituency Association will meet in annual convention. Addresses will be given by Attorney-General Brownlee, W. T. Lucas and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A.

Manitoba

The women members of the St. Andrews U.F.M. local, who are organized for hospital aid work, recently met at the home of Mrs. Cummings, Little Britain. The gathering took the form of a hospital shower, between 50 and 60 jars of fruit, vegetables and pickles being donated. A musical program and a social cup of tea concluded a pleasant afternoon.

In spite of bad roads and poor weather, Little Souris U.F.W.M. bazaar, held on October 23, proved a decided success, the proceeds realized being \$80. The work of this enterprising local is carried on by about 15 members. Early in the spring they make arrangements for their annual bazaar by appointing a lady convener to take charge of all arrangements. Mrs. J. S. Lowes very ably filled the position this year and in turn appointed ladies to take charge of special tables as follows: Home-cooking and home-grown, Mrs. F. Mackinson and Mrs. H. G. Thornton; fancy work, Miss E. Poole and Mrs. L. Curtis; candy, Mrs. L. Bowslaugh. The treasury donated \$5.00 for the purchase of remnants. From these there were made house dresses, aprons, children's dresses, etc. The ladies in charge of the tables each solicited help for her special table, so that when the fall came a goodly supply was in readiness on a few days' notice. The bazaar was held in the church basement where the articles for sale were displayed to advantage. The centre of the room was occupied by small tables, where a hot supper was served for 25c, consisting of baked beans, scalloped potatoes, macaroni and cheese, hot biscuits, bread and butter, cakes and tarts. In this way \$17 was realized. While the articles were being disposed of, an entertaining program was given, the musical comedy, Photographic Courtship, and the costume song, Turned Up, being two of the interesting features.

The annual rally of the Marais
Continued on Page 24

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers



Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to None.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

P. M. ABEL
Associate Editor

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

November 11, 1925

No. 45

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified... \$6.75 per inch
Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Ewart on Constitutional Issue

New situations arise consequent upon group system in British parliament—
France cited as precedent for going on

J. S. EWART, K.C., Ottawa, recognized as an able constitutional authority, asked for his opinion on the political situation, made the following statement:

"Answering your question as to Mr. King's constitutional position, my first observations are: (1) The question is not one of law, but of constitutional practice; (2) there is no applicable constitutional practice nor any all-fours precedent; (3) there exists constitutional principle, upon which opinion may be founded; and (4) the question, therefore, is not what the practice is, but what it ought to be.

"Introduction of the group system as a probably permanent institution in the United Kingdom, and the commencement of it in Canada and Australia, necessarily raises questions not possible under the two-party system; and in a changing world we must not be surprised by the arrival of new situations requiring advancement 'from precedent to precedent.' Parnell and his Irish group of 1875-90 presented many difficulties—negotiations for the benefit of the political support of a man in Kilmainham jail, for example—but raised no such question as we have on hand here.

"The situation most nearly resembling the present was that which confronted Mr. Baldwin after the elections of December 6, 1923, which resulted as follows: Conservative, 258; Labor, 191; Liberals, 158; Independents, 8.

"Under these circumstances, Mr. Baldwin could well say that there was no reason why he, at the head of the largest group, should resign in favor of the leader of a smaller group. When, however, almost immediately afterwards—December 12—the Labor and Liberal parties declared that, in so far as it was necessary to oust him, they would vote together, he knew that he was doomed. Nevertheless, he remained in office, met the house, and faced defeat (328 votes to 251) on the 17th.

"Mr. King's position is different in three respects: (1) He does not head the largest group; (2) he does not know that he will be defeated in the house; and (3) parliament will not meet within three weeks and a day.

"According to our practice (very foolish in that respect), a minority must resign if it is beaten on some important point. It is not necessary that its majorities should be composed of men of its own party. For example, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (with support borrowed principally from the Liberals) carried on for more than nine months (with Easter and summer recesses) before being driven out by an adverse vote of 364 to 198. Similarly, in Canada, during the last parliament, Mr. King would have succumbed at a very early stage but for the support, principally of the Progressives, and now and then of the Conservatives. All that is necessary for your continuation in office is that your name should be among the majority in every important division list. Who owns the other names is immaterial.

"Applying all this to present circumstances, we may say that, while it is very doubtful whether Mr. King could, for any considerable length of time, secure continuous support in the house, it is reasonably certain that Mr. Meighen could not.

"And so the question for Mr. King is whether, having a better chance than Mr. Meighen of securing support in the house, he ought to resign in favor of his

opponent. The answer appears to be obvious.

"In truth, if we are to have the group system, we must get rid of the idea that the necessary, or even always appropriate remedy for difficulties attendant upon minority occupation of office is a general election. Consider France: Governments there succeed one another every few months—Poincaré, Herriot, Poincaré, in rapid sequence, but no general election. Why? Because an election would give none of the parties a dominating majority—not a bad result. And so government is carried on in France by coalitions—bloc national, bloc des gauches, etc. No

Premier King Decides to Stick

Cabinet unanimous for retaining office—Opposition leader voices critical opinion in reply to prime minister

THE prime minister has decided, after consideration of the political situation with his cabinet, to continue in office and call parliament at an early date, probably in January. This will necessitate by-elections in several constituencies for his ministers, giving the electors an opportunity to express their views on the government's decision.

Premier King's statement reads:

"The latest official returns having made it apparent that as a result of the general election held on October 29 no one of the participating political parties would of itself have a clear majority in the House of Commons when parliament assembles, it became my duty as prime minister to acquaint his excellency the Governor-General with the situation and to advise his excellency as to the course which should be pursued. After several interviews with his excellency, at which the position brought about by the recent general election was fully discussed and all alternatives presented, I have taken the responsibility of advising his excellency to summon parliament for the earliest practicable date in order to ascertain the attitude of the parliamentary representatives towards the very important question raised by the numerical position of the respective political parties. His excellency has been pleased to accept this advice.

"After careful consideration of the constitutional precedents and their bearing upon the situation which has arisen as a result of the general election, the cabinet decided unanimously this afternoon that it was their constitutional duty to meet parliament at the earliest possible moment, regard being had for the legal requirements with respect to the time necessary for the return of the writs and the official gazettement of the members who have been elected.

"In the interval until parliament as-

cabinet exercises autocratic power. No one man, by dominating his cabinet, can do simply as he pleases—not a bad idea. The outstanding development of our system is the notable trend from parliamentary to cabinet government, a change which all students deplore, but are unable to check. Let them consider France. Instability of governments there? Yes; either that or autocratic cabinets. Upon that subject much can be said for which there is no room here.

"Should Mr. King decide to retain office, he ought, in my opinion, to impose upon himself three conditions. He ought to summon parliament for the earliest practicable date. He ought, as far as circumstances permit, refrain from committing government to course of action, and he ought to refrain, as far as possible, from making appointments to office. Support in the house alone will supply him with freedom in these respects."

sembles it is the intention of the government to refrain from making appointments beyond such as are essential for the proper carrying on of the public business.

"In the present situation there are three possible courses of procedure, each of which has been carefully considered by the cabinet:

"1. That his excellency be asked to grant an immediate dissolution of parliament.

"2. That his excellency be asked to call upon the leader of the largest political group to form a government.

"3. That his excellency be asked to summon parliament at the earliest practicable date for the purpose aforementioned.

"With respect to an immediate dissolution, it was felt that it was not in the interests of the country to occasion the turmoil and expense of another general election until at least parliament had been summoned and the people's representa-

tives in parliament had been afforded an opportunity of giving expression to their views.

"With respect to the leader of the political party having the largest definite following in the House of Commons being called upon to form an administration, the cabinet holds the view that responsible self-government in Canada rests upon the principle that the majority are entitled to govern, the majority so understood meaning not the political party or group having the largest number of members, but the majority as determined by the duly elected representatives of the people in parliament. Far from indicating that Mr. Meighen is in a position to command a majority in the newly elected House of Commons, the results of the elections appear clearly to indicate that he is not in such a position. I am not aware of any precedent in Great Britain or in Canada for recommending, before parliament meets, that the leader of a party not commanding a clear majority in the House of Commons should be called upon to form a government.

"To summon parliament and to allow the House of Commons to disclose its attitude upon division is the procedure warranted by constitutional precedent and by the present circumstances. To take any other course would be to fail to recognize the supreme right of the people to govern themselves in the manner which the constitution has provided, namely, expressing their will through their duly elected representatives in parliament and in accordance with recognized parliamentary practice."

In reply to the prime minister, the leader of the opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, issued the following statement:

"The premier's statement, stripped of its sophistry, is merely an announcement of his determination to 'hang on' in defiance of a heavily adverse verdict from the people of Canada.

"The cabinet, he says, considered the alternative of advising a second dissolution of parliament. The prime minister knows that his cabinet had no such alternative

Continued on Page 22

Criticizes Pool Policy

General Manager Saskatchewan Co-op. analyzes elevator situation

REGINA, Sask., November 6.—The following is a statement issued by F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, re the absorption of the company by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool:

The statement appearing in the press last week outlining the plan of the board of directors of The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for the absorption of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was not in the least surprising in view of their general attitude and actions for some time past. The efforts of the "Co-op." during the past 18 months to render all possible assistance

to the successful operation of the pool consistent with good business practice have been consistently rebuffed by the representatives of the pool to such a degree that it had become very evident to the company that absorption alone was the aim of the pool directorate.

Since the establishment of the pool in Saskatchewan, the "Co-op." has endeavored to meet the requirements of this grain selling agency in providing the pool with efficient grain handling service in order that this experiment in grain marketing might be given a fair and thorough trial. The pool has been recognized from its inception, as purely a selling agency. Wheat pools are operating in Alberta and in several states to the south of us, and while the directors of those pools have been engaged in the business of selling the farmers grain under the pooling plan for several years, their wider experience than that so far enjoyed by the pool directorate of this province has not yet discovered any necessity of the pools acquiring elevators in order to further the successful operation of the pools. The contract signers of this province brought the pool into being for the purpose of selling their grain and not for the physical handling of it through country and terminal elevators. The

Continued on Page 23

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES
From returns available Saturday, November 7

Province	Lib.	Cons.	Prog.	Lab.	Ind.	Total
Prince Edward Island	2	2	0	0	0	4
New Brunswick	1	10	0	0	0	11
Nova Scotia	3	11	0	0	0	14
Quebec	60	4	0	0	1	65
Ontario	11	69	2	0	0	82
Manitoba	1	7	7	2	0	17
Saskatchewan	15	0	6	0	0	21
Alberta	4	4	8	0	0	16
British Columbia	3	10	1	0	0	14
Yukon	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	100	118	24	2	1	245

Stop Using a Truss



STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. He straps, buckles or spring attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered.



Soft as velvet—easy to apply—Inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending Trial of Plapao absolutely **FREE** Write to-day—send no money.

Plapao Laboratories, 650 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

TOBACCO by Parcel Post

Choose Old Canadian-grown Virginia flue-cured and Kentucky natural-leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound postpaid. A two-pound package of sample will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

RUTHVEN CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO EXCHANGE, RUTHVEN, ONT.

It Costs but little to go to Europe Third Cabin

—to go home for the Yuletide season. The round trip, Third Cabin, costs but \$155.

The accommodation is excellent—the staterooms and public rooms are comfortably furnished, perfectly ventilated and well heated. The meals are abundant and varied. Concerts by the ship's orchestra, dances and other entertainments make every day you spend at sea a round of enjoyment.

Special attention given to family parties.

Ask your local steamship agent for detailed information, or write to—



THE CUNARD STEAM SHIP CO. LIMITED
270 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
22 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

CUNARD
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
CANADIAN SERVICES

Be A Master Auctioneer

Learn at Home. Catalog Free.
AUCTIONEERS' SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE
307 Whitaker Bldg., Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.

New Invention Saves Millions

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Halt Called in High Tariff Plan

Chicago Tribune sees North America as economic unit—Judges time has come to tear down tariff wall in the North

UNDER the title, After the Canadian Election, the Chicago Tribune published the following editorial, Monday, November 2. This well-known paper has been Republican for two generations, but more recently Progressive-Republican, which in most cases was quite as strongly protectionist as any other type in the party.

"The high tariff Conservatives won more seats than any other party in the election on Thursday of Canada's Dominion parliament. As this is being written it appears the Conservatives will not have a working majority over Liberals and Progressives, who favor moderate tariffs. It seems probable that another election will be required within the year.

"We believe the tariff policy of the United States with respect to Canada is to no small extent responsible for the defeat of the Liberals. Canadian farmers and manufacturers saw this country raise a barrier against their products without a corresponding barrier erected by Canada against our goods. We were careful to prevent their wheat and dairy produce from undermining our farm prices, but they were not equally careful to exclude our manufacturers. Canadians could not lower our wall; consequently they decided to raise their own.

"The indefinite results of the election may give us a breathing spell. Our government ought to take advantage of it by settling to work at once negotiating with Canada for a customs agreement, a 'zollverein,' which would recognize the interdependence of our two countries. If we lower our tariff wall, Canada might lower hers, too. Soon, we feel certain, this country will have to reduce the duties on farm produce. We are no longer the world's leading exporter of breadstuffs. Canada is. Our country is more and more living by its manufactures, and our population is now predominantly urban. The movement is sure to continue. Some day—before long—we shall not produce all the food we consume. Like England, we shall have to buy food abroad—and that means in Canada.

When that time comes, we shall have to abolish our corn laws. Meanwhile, the duties on grain have failed to have the expected result. Wheat from time to time has been higher in Winnipeg than in Chicago.

"At present Canadian tariffs, though lower than ours, account for the existence of thriving industries across the border. Many of our automobile companies have Canadian branches which could not exist but for the protection accorded by the tariff wall. Both countries will lose special advantages if the tariff walls are knocked down, but the gain for both, we believe, will more than compensate for these losses.

"This continent is an economic unit. We produce about everything that men need. Canada and the United States are inhabited by the same kind of people, with the same standard of living. We shall both profit from economic development along the lines nature laid down for us. The prosperity of the United States should serve as an object lesson in devising a North American tariff policy.

"Suppose Illinois and all the other states each had its own tariff regulations. Illinois producers would insist upon the right to monopolize the Chicago market for their goods. We of the city would not be allowed to import milk from Wisconsin and Indiana, coal from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, or apples from Washington. In return, Chicago would insist upon selling all the manufactured products used in the state. The farmers of the corn belt would have to buy Chicago-made automobiles and cream separators. The result would be a slowing up of production of our farms, mines and factories. We should all be the poorer for our shortsightedness. The economic development of our country as a whole, which astonishes the rest of the world, is due to a large extent to the absence of tariff walls such as divide the states of Europe.

"Every argument for continuing free trade between the states of the Union is an argument for tearing down the tariff wall to the North."

Council of Agriculture Meets

Plan Dominion-wide standards for agricultural products and uniform legislation for co-operative marketing organizations—By J. W. Ward

PLANs for the establishment of Canadian brands and Dominion-wide uniform standards for agricultural produce and the development of co-operative marketing formed one of the chief subjects dealt with at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held at Winnipeg, November 3, 4 and 5.

A special committee representative of all the provinces affiliated with the council under the chairmanship of J. J. Morrison, of Ontario, and working in conjunction with the Research Department, had made an extensive study of this question and a number of important recommendations made by the committee were adopted by the council. These recommendations included the abolition of fancy names, such as "special" and "extra," to indicate the higher grades of products and the indication of the highest grade of any product by the description "No. 1" or "first." The adoption of a national brand for export commodities was also urged and a conference with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, together with the producers and exporting agencies is to be sought for the purpose of discussing details. An inter-provincial conference was also recommended with the object of considering uniform legislation regarding co-operative associations in general. Education in the principles and practice of co-operation was considered desirable and a committee was appointed to prepare educational material. The committee reported that it had been represented at a conference called by the Agricultural Inquiry Committee of the Ontario legislature at which a resolution was passed to the effect that members of the Imperial Economic Committee be invited to Canada to discuss the status of Canada in British trade and to make any adjustments necessary for its improvement and continuance. Provision was

made for the representation of the council at the proposed conference with the Imperial Committee.

The council also adopted a recommendation of the committee that for the protection of shippers of agricultural produce in connection with ocean rates a shippers' conference should be organized.

Reports on the activities of the council since its last meeting were presented by A. E. Darby, head of the Research Department, and J. W. Ward, secretary, the latter dealing particularly with representations made and results achieved in connection with Dominion legislation, including the securing of equality as between men and women in the Divorce Law, the amendment of the Bankruptcy Act to make it more readily applicable to farmers, the re-valuation of soldier settlers' stock and equipment and the revision of the Grain Act in which practically all the new provisions asked for by the council were included.

Interesting reports on the Sixth Quinquennial Conference of the International Council of Women, held at Washington, D.C., in May last, were presented by Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the U.F.W.A., and Mrs. J. S. Amos, president of the U.F.W.O., who represented the council at this conference. These reports were ordered to be printed for circulation.

The Women's Section, besides attending the council meeting, held separate sessions and later reported to the council on the progress of its work in connection with immigration, education, legislation and the marketing of poultry and dairy produce.

J. J. Morrison and J. W. Ward were appointed to represent the council on the Employment Service Council of Canada, with W. A. Amos as alternative.

Discussion took place with regard to the general revision of freight rates throughout Canada which has been under-

Smoke

T&B

All the rich aroma of the best Virginia leaf

STOP DANDRUFF

A Massage with GLOVER'S Imperial Mange Medicine followed by a shampoo with GLOVER'S Imperial Medicated Soap will positively stop dandruff. Try GLOVER'S at once. 46 years of success has bred numerous substitutes for GLOVER'S—but for your own sake get the genuine.

Ask your hairdresser or barber for a GLOVER Treatment.

You can obtain GLOVER'S products at all druggists.

Send for GLOVER'S Handbook on the scalp and hair; free on request. It will tell you many things you should know.

Address Dept. 14

H. CLAY GLOVER CO. Inc.,
119-121 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

CLOTH REMNANTS



We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as, ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds; latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Big value bundles at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

George Grattan, Mfg. Agent, New Glasgow, Que.

taken by the Board of Railway Commissioners and arrangements were made for the council to be represented at the hearings to be held by the board throughout Canada.

The question of the council becoming affiliated with an international organization of farmers, which has lately been under discussion at a conference held in Switzerland, was referred to the executive for consideration and report at the next meeting of the council.

Owing to the sickness of the delegate appointed by the U.F.Q., Quebec was not represented at the council meeting, but delegates from all the other organizations affiliated with the council were in attendance. Those present were: W. A. Amos (president) and J. J. Morrison, United Farmers of Ontario; Joseph Little, United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, of Ontario; A. J. M. Poole, D. G. McKenzie, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Miss M. E. Finch, United Farmers of Manitoba; George F. Edwards, Hon. G. Langley, A. Baynton, Mrs. I. McNeal and Mrs. Hollis, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; H. E. G. H. Scholefield and Mrs. R. B. Gunn, United Farmers of Alberta; J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, W. C. Mills and F. W. Riddell, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.; Hon. T. A. Crerar, F. J. Collyer, J. J. McLellan and John Kennedy, United Grain Growers Ltd.; G. F. Chipman and J. F. Reid, The Grain Growers' Guide; A. E. Darby, Research Department; J. W. Ward, secretary.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 11, 1925

Premier King Carries On

After the slashing victories won by Conservative candidates in Ontario, the maritimes and the Pacific Coast province, it is somewhat surprising to come into a situation where it is generally conceded that Right Hon. Mackenzie King, at the head of the second largest group, should continue in office and call parliament to meet and decide on the question at stake as to who shall carry on the government of this country. Some of the best constitutional observers can recall no parallel to this particular situation. They do seem to foresee that with the group system in play new situations are likely to arise from time to time which will be difficult to decide on from any precedent, which means they will have to be decided by the men concerned whose duty it is to act, in the manner best calculated to deal justice to all political groups and to the electorate of Canada. There is no attempt on the part of J. S. Ewart, K.C., whose opinion is quoted elsewhere in this issue, to make a decision for or against the ministry in power; he only seeks to indicate fairly what may be done, without suggesting there is any one course which should be followed.

It will be observed that in the statement given to the public the prime minister refrains from any direct reference to the Progressives, upon whom his government, if it should be continued, will have to depend for support. Facing the question as to why the leader with the largest "definite following" in the House of Commons should not be called upon to form a government, Mr. King protects himself by the statement that "the cabinet holds the view that responsible self-government in Canada rests upon the principle that the majority are entitled to govern." Confident that Mr. Meighen is not in a position to command a majority in the newly elected House, Mr. King retires to the position where he can rely on meeting the Progressives, and concludes this question of majority will be determined by the duly elected representatives of the people in parliament. As a sequence to the tactics of the Liberal leader and party in the campaign there is irony in the situation for Mr. King and in his strategy for defence. However, it would appear that he is learning by experience.

From the Progressive and western point of view the situation and general political prospect show some improvement over what developed as a result of the 1921 election. Time and the fortunes of war have served to make the Liberal party somewhat more united for a low tariff policy and, it may be hoped, the party is more liberal, more devoted to the 1919 National Liberal platform than its record of the past four years would suggest. If in this crisis of Canadian politics Premier King can see his way to pursue a genuine liberal policy, there is reason to believe he will be assured of sufficient votes to support his ministry and policy.

First, as of primary importance, it will be expected of the prime minister that he will proceed to arrange for moderate and practical reductions in the tariff, which amounts to a direct tax on most people in these western provinces. It should be accepted that in a House where the high tariff party will be aggressive, any new reductions in the tariff will be sharply challenged. Let it be so. There can never be a better time to try conclusions than in 1926 on the issue which

presses for a settlement more conclusive than was given in the recent election.

The Progressives could reasonably expect that Mr. Mackenzie King will be agreeable to adopt the alternative vote as a government measure in the approaching session of parliament. It is fair to assume the prime minister learns in the school of political expediency. His Saskatoon reference to the group system and the alternative vote was made in the house of his friends, but did not indicate finality on the question. The Liberals would have gained by use of the alternative vote in Manitoba and in Ontario. Its adoption would mean that the minority voters would have fair expression and that fewer minority representatives would be returned to parliament. It is not too much to expect that Mr. King will follow his liberal principles to the logical goal on this question. It rests with Mr. King to make his decisions. There need be little doubt as to the best course to pursue if he wants to assure stability and continued prosperity and development to the people of Canada.

Parliament Called December 10

Premier King has rather confounded his critics by calling parliament to meet on December 10. This prompt action will bring a quick settlement of the question as to which party is to constitute the government. If the government is sustained on a want of confidence motion there will no doubt be a long adjournment over the holiday season. This will afford an opportunity for Mr. King to find a seat and for the government to formulate its program of legislation. If the government is defeated in the House there will then be ample time for Mr. Meighen to make his preparations to carry on preparatory to another election within a few months. There will be general satisfaction with the prompt action of the government to secure a solution to the national problem.

The Progressive Defeat

With the final figures on the standing of the parties in the general election now available it is possible to make some analysis of the net result. Instead of 64 Progressives, which was the number elected in 1921, the strength of that group in the next House will be 24, of which two are from Ontario, 21 from the prairie provinces and one, who is an Independent Progressive, from British Columbia. The Progressive representation except in the prairie provinces has been practically wiped out, and in these three provinces has been reduced from 37 to 21, a reduction of nearly 50 per cent.

In the election four years ago there were 43 constituencies in the prairie provinces, of which the Progressives captured 37, Labor 2, Liberals 3 and Independents 1. In the election of 1925 there were 54 constituencies in these three provinces out of which the Progressives have secured but 21, the Liberals 20, the Conservatives 11 and Labor 2. The net result is that the increase of 11 seats due to redistribution has all gone to the Conservatives, while the Liberals have made heavy inroads in the Progressive ranks. The actual standing of the parties in the three prairie provinces shows the low tariff sentiment to be represented by the same number of members as four years ago, while the Conservatives made some of their gains entirely as minority candidates in three-cornered fights.

In attempting to arrive at any conclusion

as to the disappointing result from the standpoint of the Progressives, a number of factors must be taken into consideration. The date of the election fell in the busy threshing season. The weather had been unfavorable for some time previously and farmers were anxiously seizing upon every favorable moment for threshing. Furthermore, in many parts of the prairies the roads were bad. The final figures of the total vote polled are available from only a few constituencies, but it is plainly evident that in many constituencies a considerable rural vote was not polled on election day, and it may be reasonably assumed that the majority of the unpolled vote was Progressive in its view, though how much it would have affected the final results is speculative. On the whole, there was a big swing towards the Liberal party in Saskatchewan and to the Conservative party in Manitoba.

There can be no question that the division in the ranks of the Progressive group at Ottawa has had a demoralizing effect upon the constituencies upon the prairies, and thousands of voters must have decided upon this account that the hopes of four years ago had little prospect of fulfilment. It is impossible to say how much effect Premier King's promise to lower the tariff, build the Hudson Bay Railway and carry out other Liberal pledges, provided he had Liberal support from the prairies, actually had upon the electors. At any rate, he has 20 Liberal members from the prairie provinces now, where four years ago he had but three. On this basis if he remains in power it might be expected that he would build at least a few miles of the Hudson Bay Railway.

In Saskatchewan there were two other factors. The enthusiasm which has marked the organization of the Wheat Pool undoubtedly led many to look to economic rather than political reform for the solution of their problems, and consequently led to more or less indifference in the election. The action of Premier Dunning and his ministers in supporting the Liberal party undoubtedly was a big factor in the defeat of the Progressive candidates. Mr. Dunning's personal popularity and his undoubted ability behind the organization of the Liberal party in Saskatchewan counted heavily in the election of Liberal members. Over and above all other factors considered probably was the lack of Progressive organization spreading over the three provinces and the lack of funds to carry on the campaign. Both the Liberals and Conservatives had central organizations and substantial campaign funds. The Progressives had no such organization and comparatively small funds.

The future of the Progressives is the main feature of present political speculation. It will be interesting to read the prophecies. The one certainty is that the Progressives must decide whether or not the Liberal party will carry on. Another certainty is that the future of the Progressives depends in great measure upon the action of the Progressive group in the next House.

Balkan War Suspended

The border strife between Bulgaria and Greece, in Macedonia, which arose out of a petty difference among the guards, has proved an occasion for decisive action by the Council of the League of Nations, which is likely to result in an immediate settlement of this affair, and possibly in permanent provision against all such local conflicts. Bad feeling engendered in war and

nursed since then by two peoples keenly suspicious of each other, ready to fly to arms on light issues of national honor and rights, is the situation for which the machinery of the League of Nations is admirably well adapted for adjustment. By firm and patient treatment the league will, in time, bring these bumptious nations up to a higher level of conduct, where they will be less inclined to give and take offence.

This spark kindled in Macedonia, serves to indicate anew, if that were necessary, the savage ferocity of Balkan warfare which so lightly regards the security and rights of the civilian population. According to Sofia reports the Greek troops occupied 250 square miles of Bulgarian territory, killed 25 persons, including civilians, and rendered 15,000 people homeless. Long-range guns were used in a merciless manner, causing great distress and loss of property in addition to the actual casualties inflicted. The usual horrible tales of violence, apart from and after the fighting, are reported. National honor allied with such acerbity of spirit may become not only very expensive but very dangerous. The Bulgarians, according to Athens, also occupied territory not their own, notwithstanding the allegation of the Greeks in an official statement that the Bulgars shot a Greek sentry. They were not to be outdone by the enemy, and crossed the Greek line, in which and in after conduct they were provocative and persistent in the quarrel.

M. Briand, president of the Council of the League of Nations, promptly extended an invitation to the disputants to refer the affair to the league, which lost no time in calling a meeting for Paris, of the council, rather than Geneva, the French capital being more convenient for quick action. Both governments were cited to have a representative present, and after hearing the stated case and the defence, the council issued what amounted to an ultimatum to

both nations to the effect that they must evacuate all occupied territory, that orders to this effect must be issued to the military commanders within 24 hours, and be executed within 60 hours, by which time all troops must be within their own lines. There was some open disregard shown in the manner of retirement, both sides claiming their enemy had not ceased fire as was ordered by the council. These charges are to be a subject of enquiry. Under Articles XV. and XVI. of the league covenant, the council has large powers to deal with a dispute or with a belligerent acting contrary to the terms of the covenant.

The council has appointed a commission which will investigate the entire affair, and endeavor to ascertain the facts, to determine the responsibility, decide the question of an indemnity, and study means to prevent the recurrence of similar outbreaks in the future. The way has now been prepared for the enquiry and settlement by complete withdrawal of the troops, which is in itself a recognition of the prestige and power of the league and its council.

There seems to be a disposition to regard Greece as the chief offender. The claim is credibly reported that Greek troops invaded Bulgaria five miles, from which location they used artillery. In contrast to that it is claimed the Bulgarians advanced beyond the line only about a third-of-a-mile. Already suggestions have been thrown out by the council against the example set by these belligerents of claiming the right of defence on invaded territory when there is no declaration of war. Coming so soon after the signing of the Locarno Pact, this new demonstration of the value of the League of Nations offers double assurance of the Peace of Europe.

It was arranged the Commission of military attaches would remain on the frontier until arrival of the League of Nations Commission, which was called to meet in Geneva,

November 6, and which was to arrive in Athens, November 10. The Greek minister of Foreign Affairs is an exponent of a Balkan pact for peace, into which he would permit Turkey to enter. The prospect for Europe surely is very much improved when the Balkan States lend a willing hand to make permanent peace.

Editorial Notes

Stanley Baldwin made terms with the United States for the refunding of the British debt in a few days spent at Washington and New York. In about the same space of time M. Caillaux reached a basis of agreement for settlement of the French debt. But there was this difference: the British stood behind their representative, while the French demurred and retired Caillaux. It will be recalled that Mr. Wilson, representing the United States, negotiated the Treaty of Versailles and a guarantee treaty, the latter with Great Britain and France as the other signatories. The United States declined to ratify these instruments. When national representatives fail to receive support from their parliaments progress is necessarily slow.

There seems to be openings in parts of Canada for constitutional lawyers who can tell why the Mackenzie King government should resign, and for others who can show why the government should hold on. In both cases the counsel might pose as constitutional advisers. The real lack of the two old parties is confidence, which caused the predicament in which they are placed.

You were beaten at your own game and on your own terms, says Meighen to King, and it's up to you to quit. But logic and fair play are the product of different schools with these two leaders.



The Disputed Nest

Questions Farmers are Asking

Winter Wheat for Manitoba

Q.—Is winter wheat a good crop for Manitoba?

A.—Ever since Ontario farmers have been coming to Manitoba winter wheat has been tried. For a time a small acreage was successfully produced in the Swan River Valley, and during the last two or three years individual farmers in different portions of the province have been successful. On the experiment stations some fine crops of winter wheat have been produced, but when the number of failures from winter killing are considered it could not be reckoned as good a crop as spring wheat for Manitoba.

Durum Compared to Marquis

Q.—What are the advantages of Durum wheat over Marquis?

A.—This will depend entirely upon the condition prevailing in the area where these crops are being grown. If Marquis matures without rusting, then the Durum has no advantage because Marquis will produce practically the same yield per acre and sells considerably above Durum on the market. If, however, Marquis is subject to rust, then Durum may be more profitable. Certain varieties of Durum are much more rust-resistant than Marquis.

How About Kota?

Q.—Is Kota a milling wheat, and in what way is it superior to Marquis?

A.—Kota belongs to the common type of wheat the same as Marquis, Red Fife, Red Bobs, etc. Its only claim to superiority over Marquis is that it is decidedly more rust-resistant. It has also some disadvantages—it is very weak in the straw and lodges badly, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of Manitoba. While it is a milling wheat it cannot be mixed with Marquis because of difference in milling practice and is consequently selling for considerably less on the grain market.

Two Durum Varieties Compared

Q.—What is Mindum and how does it compare with Kubanka?

A.—Mindum is a variety of Durum wheat developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station because of its ability to resist rust, and higher yield. In tests which have been conducted at experiment stations in Manitoba it has out-yielded the Kubanka. The quality is equal to Kubanka, being a true Amber Durum. It is the only variety of Durum that is registered by the C.S.G.A.

Relative Values of Wheat

Q.—Why is there a spread between No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Amber Durum, No. 1 Kota and No. 1 Red Durum?

A.—Presumably the spread in price between these grades is regulated by the demand. No. 1 Northern is the highest grade of milling wheat; the flour from this wheat is used for bread-making. No. 1 Amber Durum is the highest grade of macaroni wheat. This wheat may be used for milling, but can be used to better advantage for the manufacture of macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, etc., and apparently this season the demand for this type of wheat is less than for the milling sorts. No. 1 Kota is a milling wheat and produces a good quality of flour, but because of a difference in hardness it cannot be milled with Marquis or with the No. 1 Northern grade, therefore it has to be handled separately and at present there is not sufficient quantity on the market so that complete shipments can be made for it and mills fitted up for handling it exclusively. No. 1 Red Durum is the poorest type of Durum wheat for macaroni manufacture. In fact, macaroni mills will not use Red Durum at all, therefore there is less demand for it and consequently a lower price.

Barley vs. Wheat

Q.—How does barley compare with wheat as a cash crop?

A.—Since 1918 the average yield of wheat in Manitoba has been 15.72 bushels per acre and the average price at point of shipment \$1.35 per bushel.

Prof. T. J. Harrison, Field Husbandry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, answers the questions which come up oftenest in his correspondence with farmers



Captains and Kings in the realm of wheat

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, of Ottawa, discoverer of Marquis wheat, and Mrs. Saunders (in centre) with (from left to right) J. C. Mitchell, of Dahinda, three times winner of the world's best wheat prize; Professor Manley Champlin, of the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan; M. P. Tullis, Field Crops Commissioner, Department of Agriculture; F. Hedley Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan (on lower step); and Jas. S. Fields, Regina, winner of the world's best wheat prize in the year 1920.

During the same period barley had an average yield of 24.28 bushels per acre, and an average price of 66¢ per bushel at point of shipment. On this basis wheat gives \$21.22 per acre and barley \$16.02 per acre, but if barley was put on as good land as wheat the yield would be much greater and the difference in return less. In districts where wheat is not proving profitable because of rust more barley might be grown to advantage.

Why Brewers Discriminate

Q.—Why is it that maltsters will not use Bark and Trebi barley?

A.—The reason is that they do not produce as good malt as the O.A.C. 21 or Manchurian. Trebi and Bark are usually very high in protein and produce a large number of grains which

for all the crops on the farm. It would be unwise as the result of any of these comparisons to discard one crop in favor of another. If, for example, rust is making wheat-growing in some areas unprofitable, the acreage of wheat could be decreased but not discontinued, and the acreage of oats, barley and rye increased. Comparison of yields and prices over a number of years indicate that there is little to choose from, for if the yield is up the price is usually down and the return per acre for the different crops very similar.

Fall and Spring Rye

Q.—What is the difference between fall and spring rye?

A.—Fall or winter rye is planted in the fall, makes considerable leaf growth

Variety	Co-efficient of mealiness per cent.	Protein content per cent.	Malt mellowness per cent.	Malt extract per cent.
O.A.C. 21	98½	11	98½	75.98
Trebi	70½	15.9	80½	68.62
Bark	91	15.7	91	68.01

are glassy. The above results were obtained in a comparative test conducted last year.

When it is understood that what is required is a high extract and high mellowness in the malt, it is easily seen why Trebi and Bark are not wanted.

Comparative Returns from Rye

Q.—How does the cash returns from rye compare with wheat?

Year	Wheat		Rye	
	Yield per acre	Price per bushel	Yield per acre	Price per bushel
1920	13.9	1.83	16.4	1.35
1921	11.5	.91	15.66	.79
1922	19.25	.83	19.3	.61
1923	12.28	.67	14.	.52
1924	16.9	1.24	20.7	1.00
Average	14.76	1.09	17.21	.85

Average return per acre, \$16.08

Average return per acre, \$14.62

A.—The above figures show the average yield per acre and price per bushel of wheat and rye as reported by the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba.

According to these figures wheat would appear to be the most profitable by \$1.46 per acre. It must be understood, however, that rye is usually sown on land that would not produce profitable wheat. There is usually a place

duce heads. Fall rye always yields slightly more than spring rye.

Damaged Rye Seed

Q.—What are the large black seeds in rye?

A.—The long black or purple seeds in rye are ergot bodies. This is a disease which affects rye, wheat and barley, and is somewhat similar to smut.

If ergotted seed is planted it will produce ergot in the crop, therefore to overcome this disease only clean seed should be planted on clean ground.

Reduces Grade of Rye

Q.—What is the effect of ergot on a crop of rye?

A.—Ergot in rye will cause the crop to be rejected. The difference in price between rejected and straight grade is about 10 per cent. in favor of the straight grade.

Cleaning Rye Seed

Q.—How can I clean the ergot out of my rye?

A.—Since the ergotted bodies are usually much larger than the grains of rye and if they have not been broken up in threshing, most of them can be cleaned out with good cleaning machinery. Any good fanning mill with proper screens will remove a large percentage. If, however, the ergotted bodies have been broken in threshing, the only way of successfully separating is by the use of a 20 per cent. salt solution. The rye will sink to the bottom in this solution and the ergot will float on the top and can be skimmed off. To treat rye in this way some of the smut machines which were developed for immersing wheat can be used to good advantage.

Age of Seed

Q.—Is old rye seed better than new seed?

New seed will germinate and produce just as good crops as the old seed, but if the seed contains ergot the old seed will be preferable because the rye retains its vitality much longer than the ergot. In other words, there is less danger of sowing ergot in old rye than there is in new seed.

Rye Varieties

Q.—Are there varieties of rye like there are varieties of wheat?

A.—There are varieties of rye but not nearly so many as there are of wheat. Probably the variety of rye best suited to Manitoba is Dakold. Because rye is a cross-fertilized crop like corn, two varieties cannot be sown close together without crossing.

Preparing Land for Rye

Q.—How should I prepare my land for rye?

A.—When the cost of production is considered probably the best method of preparing land for rye is to sow it on the stubble with a disc drill without plowing. When planted in this way it invariably comes through the winter better than the rye which is planted on bare summerfallow. This practice, however, can only be followed where the land is comparatively free from weeds.

Rye on Poor Land

Q.—Why do I get a good crop of rye on stubble land and not on fallow?

A.—This is the usual experience. The reason, however, is somewhat difficult to give. It is probably due to the fact that on the stubble land the rye plants harden off as winter comes on because they have not sufficient moisture to keep them growing, while on the fallow land, with the excessive moisture, they remain more juicy and consequently do not harden off and are winter killed.

Seeding Rye

Q.—What time should rye be seeded?

A.—The best results are usually obtained when rye is seeded between August 20 and September 15. In most seasons seeding up to as late as October 15 will give a fair crop, and in some seasons even later seedings have been found successful, but after September 15 it is not a sure crop practice.

Rate of Seeding Rye

Q.—How much seed of rye should be sown per acre?

A.—For winter rye which is planted early and on good soil probably a bushel and one peck is sufficient, but for later seeding probably one and a half bushels would be more desirable.

Why Not More Sheep?

It has been a matter of wonder to a great many, why Canada does not produce a larger proportion of the raw material for its woolen manufacturing operations. In these, 70,000,000 pounds of wool are used annually, but the total clip throughout the Dominion was in 1923 only a little over 15,000,000.

According to a recent statement made by W. A. Dryden, one of the leaders in the sheep-raising industry in Ontario, there is no reason why several times this amount should not be produced. Speaking before the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, he declared that of the 70,000,000 pounds consumed by the mills, 50,000,000 could be raised in Canadian territory. Every type of sheep, he insisted, could be reared successfully here, and flocks do not suffer from disease or drought to such an extent as in other wool-producing countries. He is convinced that the sheep are missing from our farms simply because the farmers have not yet come to appreciate their possibilities. New Zealand, which has been made rich by this branch of agricultural industry, has, in Mr. Dryden's opinion, fewer natural advantages for its development than has Canada.

All Western Provinces Understocked

The last figures supplied by the year book show that Alberta had a wool production of 1,387,000 pounds, or about one-twelfth of that of the whole Dominion. This is more than that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined. But it is very small considering the great stretches of land within our borders suitable for sheep raising. That active measures to promote its expansion are long overdue is evident from the information supplied by Mr. Dryden and others.

It may not be out of place to quote an authority in the United States on the same subject, namely, the president of the National Wool Growers' Association, who, at a recent convention of that association, made the following statement:

"I want to caution our wool-growers and our bankers who are carrying them, and dealers and others who have bought wools, that they have good property which today is selling in Boston and London on a scare and below its real value.

"Independent investigations of the world's supply and present production of sheep and wool have been made by Sir Arthur Goldfinch, the English authority and president of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, known as Bawra, and by the United States Government, the National Bank and other banks of New York, and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, all of whom definitely agree that consumption has overtaken production, and that there is today, as compared with 10 years ago, a world's decrease of from 40,000,000 to 70,000,000 of sheep, and a decrease of 250,000,000 pounds of wool."

Heard All This Before

To one who has been in rather close touch with the livestock industry for the past 10 or more years, the foregoing argument sounds familiar. It reminds him very much of the arguments presented by the late Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then livestock commissioner, during the campaign put on under his direction to popularize wool and mutton production in Canada.

A commission was appointed on the advice of Dr. Rutherford, to enquire into the subject. At the various sittings of this commission, the wool growers were requested to state the difficulties under which they were laboring, and the factors that prevented them from engaging more largely in wool and mutton production.

In the ranching districts, the usual complaint was the low price of wool and hostile legislation and grazing

The sheep business is famous for alternate boom and depression---Is it an inherent fault or is it because of mistaken policies which have been pursued?

By W. F. Stevens



First prize car load of lambs at the Moose Jaw Stocker and Feeder Show. These lambs were exhibited by Cruickshanks and Hawkins, Moose Jaw, and sold to the Union Packing Co., Calgary, for \$12 per hundredweight.

regulations, made in the interest of cattle and horse raisers. In the farming districts, it was coyotes, predatory dogs, the high price of suitable fencing and the low price of wool and mutton.

At these sittings, one member of the commission explained to the wool growers that the then low price of wool was due in a large measure to the crude manner in which the wool was put up. As a result of the educational work, then begun and continued for a number of years, a great improvement has been brought about in preparing wool for market. This improvement includes more intelligent and uniform breeding, better management of flocks, improved methods of sorting and grading the fleeces, and a co-operative system of marketing them. It has been attended with better prices for wool and also better prices for mutton, and the wool growers of Canada responded until their total annual marketings of mutton, exclusive of carcasses consumed on the farms or sold to local butchers, aggregated 750,000 head per annum, according to the figures given in the 1922 copy of the Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review. By the end of 1924, the number had fallen to 485,000 head.

Gone Round in a Circle

This brings the number of sheep and lambs marketed through the central markets of Canada down to about one-eighth of a carcass per year for each man, woman and child in the Dominion, or just about the condition that existed when Dr. Rutherford put on his drive for greater interest in wool and mutton production, 15 years ago. An anomalous condition, considering that wool last year sold for from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent. more than it did then; and lamb and mutton prices on all Canadian markets are from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. higher than are those of cattle, and only slightly lower than hogs, a class of animal that shrink only half as

much in killing and dressing as do sheep. While on the Chicago market fat western lambs sold for \$16 per hundredweight; the top price for baby beeves on the same day was \$14.75, and the top price for prime mature steers was \$15.85, and the best hogs were selling on the same market for slightly under \$13 per hundredweight.

Under such market conditions, many of the arguments submitted to the "sheep commission" 15 years ago in explanation of the then prevailing lack of interest in the sheep industry, will not apply today.

A letter recently received from a personal friend who visited Alberta some 10 years ago with a view to ascertaining its possibilities, as a wool and mutton-producing province, and who since that time has visited every large wool-producing country in both North and South America, and the Antipodes, contains some interesting comments on this subject.

Land Settlement Policy Sound

He says that in the southern hemisphere, semi-arid land is recognized as land suitable only for stock growing. The more arid it is, the more exclusively it is devoted to wool and mutton production. In these countries, no fundamental mistakes are made in the class or breeds of animals that are chosen for a given area. Secondary mistakes are made, but no fundamental or primary ones, as has been the case in both Canada and the United States.

He cited a district that he recently visited in the State of Wyoming, which, prior to 1915, was occupied exclusively by wool growers. Their flocks aggregated approximately 46,000 head. In 1914 their gross aggregate returns amounted to a trifle over \$500,000. Then theorists at Washington decided that sheep were a clog in the wheels of progress, and that what was needed to transform that semi-desert country into a magnified Denmark, was settlement by mixed farmers.

Numbers of Sheep on Farms in Canada, by Provinces

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Canada	3,720,783	3,675,857	3,263,525	2,753,860	2,684,743
Maritime Provinces	812,177	692,974	671,079	500,278	504,451
Quebec	1,031,982	1,006,617	990,918	822,997	831,227
Ontario	1,129,084	1,081,828	986,617	907,673	870,279
Manitoba	156,716	131,361	112,863	93,162	94,784
Saskatchewan	160,918	188,021	191,937	137,240	123,326
Alberta	383,424	523,599	260,366	239,174	206,458
British Columbia	46,473	51,457	49,745	53,336	54,218

A Real Estate Story

The experiment was made. In three years, these settlers, many of whom had brought with them considerable wealth, were in need of charity. The town that had been built up from the business growing out of the operations of the sheep men, became a community characterized by abandoned homes and empty business houses, and the few settlers that remain are now endeavoring to get into sheep in order to retrieve their losses, and cope with the legacy of weeds left by their former neighbors.

This is a condition, he goes on to say, that one sees only in the semi-arid districts of Western Canada and the United States, and in his opinion, it is due to the attempt made in both countries to establish a system of land administration and soil management because it proved to be successful in some other country where soil and climatic conditions were entirely different, which facts they cheerfully ignored.

Some of the promoters of the scheme made a nice "clean up" as a result of this shifting of population, but when the days of stress and trouble came, they just as cheerfully took their departure, and left their dupes to get on as best they could.

The question to which western Canadians can well afford to give some thought is the extent to which the foregoing facts can be applied to conditions in Western Canada.

Are Alternate Extremes Unavoidable?

But amidst these anomalous conditions and conflicting opinions, a few facts stand out conspicuously. One of these is that about every seventh year there is a boom in sheep, and that about midway between every two booms in sheep there is a slump.

The question that remains to be settled is: Are these extremes of conditions attributable to a vacillating mind on the part of our wool growers and farmers, or is their mental attitude the result of the natural instability of the business? Is it an uncertainty born of fear as to the permanency of market conditions, or of changes in regulations affecting production? So far as farm production is concerned, I am inclined to look upon the former as the impelling cause.

One man starts to reduce the size of his flock and his neighbors decide to "slough" theirs, and in western parlance, the bottom falls out of the business.

On the farms, particularly those of the West, there is a strong tendency each year to engage in which ever line of production proved most profitable the previous year, and curtail or abandon entirely the line that entailed a loss or at least showed little profit.

On the ranches, the wool grower has no other lines to which he can easily turn his attention, hence he is more likely to "stay put." "Sandwiched" in among cattlemen on the one side and grain farmers on the other, he is often tempted to encroach on their holdings, and at times yields to the temptation, with the result that after a few transgressions on his part, an agitation is started against him, more stringent regulations are put in force, and in the course of time he is put out of business.

A peculiarity of the situation is that in the range country, no one has any sympathy for a sheep man, no matter what his troubles. He stands no more chance of enlisting a champion for his cause than would a bootlegger who complained of the opposition of the clergy to his business, and wool and mutton production at the present time is suffering from the after effects of a period of that kind in the range country.

The foregoing is, I believe, a correct statement of the conditions affecting the industry, and so long as these conditions exist, just that long will the anomalies which characterize the business now, periodically recur.

"Last Winter I Cleared \$525.00 in my spare time"

—READ THIS LETTER—

"I HAVE had my Auto-Knitter over four years and I would not be without it for anything. Since taking up the work I have never been without money. As we live three miles from town I have always wanted a car, and now I have one, which my machine is paying for. Last winter I cleared \$525.00 in my spare time."

MRS. GEO. POOLE

Ontario

You, Too, Can Make Money At Home

WHEN Mrs. George Poole sent her name to me four years ago, she had no more idea that she could earn \$525.00 in her spare time than you have. Like many others, she wondered if what I said about Auto-Knitting could be true—and she wrote to find out. And here is what I told her: That if she would knit socks for me with the Auto-Knitter in her spare time, I would pay her a fixed unchanging price for every pair, and in addition, I would keep her supplied with all of the yarn that she used. I told her if she would take up this pleasant work nothing could stop her from making money. I have told this same thing to many others, with the result that men and women all over the Dominion are turning their spare time into actual dollars.

Sell Me Your Spare Time

Wouldn't you like to earn extra money just as Mrs. Poole is doing? Then sell me your spare time. When you take up Auto-Knitting there are only two things to do—knit socks and send them to me. I pay you cash for the knitting—so much a pair—And I keep you supplied with the necessary yarn. The socks you knit for me I sell to wholesale firms—Hundreds of thousands of pairs.

You Are Your Own Employer

The splendid thing about Auto-Knitting is that you can devote as much or as little time to the work as you like. You simply fill in the hours or minutes that best suit your convenience. Of course the amount of your pay-cheque depends upon the work you send in. Full instructions are sent with each machine. If you can read and count, you can Auto-Knit.



Quiet - Private - Pleasant

THINK of sitting in the quiet privacy of your own home and in an easy restful way turning your hours into dollars! You start a sock and in fifteen minutes the leg is made—the phone rings—someone calls—the children come in—or any other distraction occurs—you simply leave the work taking it up again at your convenience. It is truly a spare-time occupation.

I Have One Thousand Letters Like These

"By following the simple instructions I soon had socks coming through one after the other. I have had my machine eight months, and so far I have earned over \$325.00."

Mrs. H. Stevens

Quebec

"When I feel tired and want to rest myself I sit at my machine and knit. I can easily make three pairs of socks and hour. I have made thirteen pairs in four hours."

Mrs. E. Parks

Alberta

"I can make two pairs of socks an hour and the Company take all that I can knit. I always receive my pay cheque and new yarn promptly."

Miss M. Hollinsworth

Saskatchewan

"It certainly is wonderful and interesting. The Company takes all of the socks that I can send them, paying me promptly and replacing the yarn."

Mrs. F. J. Hiseman

Ontario



My Personal Column

I do not promise you a steady income just because you become a Home-Earner. It is necessary that you knit socks for me, and even though the work is light and pleasant, it takes time—your spare time—and that is what I pay you for. Auto-Knitting is for the man or woman with a home and family cares who could not in any way consider work that meant canvassing or selling. In the hands of those who sincerely want to make money it will prove a blessing.

And now—if what I have told you has proved interesting, I am going to ask you to go one step further—send me your name. Either write me personally or fill in the convenient coupon below. By return mail you will receive a beautiful booklet explaining everything—How to get started—How much you can make—And some interesting information about those who make up my family of workers. Please remember, there isn't the slightest obligation on your part. It will be my pleasure to send the information. Mail the coupon today.

T.W. Chadburn

MAIL THIS COUPON

T. W. Chadburn, President Dept. 2911,
The Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Limited,
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.

Without the slightest obligation, please send me information about earning money at home.

Name

Address

Publication—The Grain Growers' Guide, Nov. 11, 1925



Nothing else is so good as Gombault's Caustic Balsam as an external stimulant or counter-irritant, taking the place of cauterizing or firing.

Gombault's Balsam is imported from France, and made of powerful oils of marvelous penetrative and healing power—one bottle is equal to several bottles of ordinary liniment. Therefore it is the most economical and effective you can buy.

Save costly and painful delays by having it always on hand, ready to remove the first symptoms of any horse ailment.

Cheapest because a little goes a long way. \$2.00 at your druggist's, or direct from us upon receipt of price.

Good for you, too.

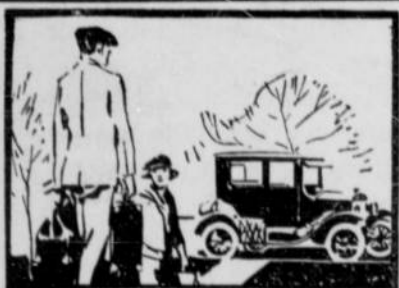
Widely used for quick relief of stubborn aches and pains, bruises, sore throat and all rheumatic conditions. Perfectly harmless. Try it.

The Lawrence-Williams Company, Toronto, Ontario. Sole Distributors for Canada.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 145M Marcellus Avenue, Manassquan, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.



Install a Perfex Before You Go

It will pay you in pleasure, in freedom from annoyance, and in cash to have a Perfex Brass-Tank Bronze-Core Radiator installed.

The Perfex puts your Ford at its best, because it does a perfect job of cooling—in any weather, over all kinds of roads.

Find out how much more satisfaction your Ford will give YOU if you give IT a Perfex Radiator. Send for illustrated folder.

Racine Radiator Co., Racine, Wisconsin
JAMES B. CARTER, LIMITED
316 Kennedy Building, Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG - CANADA

PERFEX
THE PERFECT RADIATOR

Helen Knew All Right

"Helen," said the teacher, "can you tell me what a 'myth' is?"
"Yeth, ma'am," lisped Helen; "it ith a woman that hath not got any huthband."

Grows Tree Fruit Successfully

Wm. Shepherd, Rathwell, Man., harvests 50 pails of apples in 1925

MY experience in growing tree fruit may add to the weight of evidence which is being collected by The Guide to show that there are immense possibilities in the way of providing the farm kitchen with home-grown fruit that are not being realized. May I say I have had very good success so far in growing hardy apples. I have about a dozen trees that have been bearing annually for a number of years, and I have several others that started to bear this year. I should have had more bearing now but for the rabbits getting in three years ago and destroying the tops of quite a few that were just starting to bear, so I had to cut them back and grow new tops.

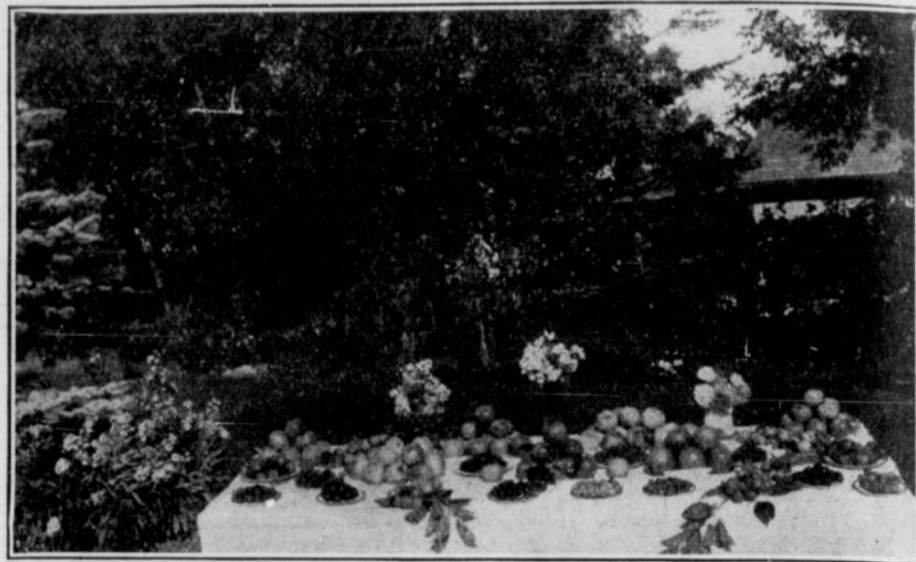
I have three Blushed Calvilles, two Anisettes and one Gypsy Girl, that had such a very heavy crop this year I had to prop them up. I had about 50 pails off the six trees, 12 pounds to the pail. Quite a few off the Gypsy Girl weighed half a pound and some went over that; I think about 45 pails would be Blushed Calville and Anisette and the other five Gypsy Girl. I have two Simbrisks and one Borovinka, that have been bearing fair crops the last three or four years.

My Hibernals were a poor crop this year, I only had two pails of them, but they had a very heavy crop last year; they appear to have an off year after a heavy crop. These are the trees that have come into full bearing and they were planted about 1913 or 1914, I am not sure which. I planted my first ones, the Hibernals, in the spring of 1907, and I have quite a number of other varieties coming in now, for I have been adding to them a few every year until I have now about 100 apple trees and 14 crab trees of different names, but of course there are quite a few of

them have been planted this last two or three years.

I have three large crab trees, one planted in 1907 and the others in 1910; two of them are Martha and one Transcendent. From these three crabs I had 90 pails of crabs this year and I had about 75 last year. The Transcendent was so heavily loaded that some of it broke down and I had some props under it, too.

I also had some Saunders' Hybrids



Fruit grown by Wm. Shepherd, Rathwell, Man., during season of 1925

Back row, reading from left to right—1, Hibernals; 2, Transcendent Crab; 3, Simbeisk Apple; 4, Anisette Apple; 5, Transcendent Crab; 6, Antonovka Apple.

Middle row—1, Saunders' Hybrid Crab; 2, Hanska Plum; 3, Blushed Calvilles Apple; 4, Everbearing Strawberry; 5, Borovinka Apple; 2 single apples, one on each side of last-named apples are Winnifred; 6, Mixed Raspberries; 7, Gypsy Girl Apple; 8, Champa Cherries; 9, Lyman Crabs.

Bottom row—1, Ezapton Plum; 2, Cheney Plum; 3, Martha Crab; 4, Compass Cherries; 5, Stevenson's Mammoth Plum; 6, Sapa Plum; 7, Martha Crab; 8, Aitkin Plum; 9, Plum (no name).

New Chapter in Railroading

During September there was put into service on the Canadian National Railways a type of motive power which may go far towards solving two of the most serious problems which the steam roads are facing—high fuel costs and the competition of motor bus and lorry on the public highways. At the same time it is within the bounds of possibility that it may be the forerunner of a new era in motive power as applied to rail transportation; one which, in its wider application and further development, may bring about the passing of the modern steam locomotive and be as important to the future of the industry as was the conversion of the old wood-burning engine to coal.

The oil-electric car is the name given to the new type of motive power. Two sizes of cars have been designed and are in service. One has a body with an over-all length of 60 feet, set on two four-wheel trucks. This car can pull a trailer when desired. The second and larger type is known as the articulated car. It consists of two bodies, with a total over-all length of 102 feet, set on three four-wheel trucks.

Both the small and articulated cars

are built to carry passengers, express and baggage. The small car has a passenger-carrying capacity of 56, of which number 18 can be accommodated in the baggage end. The large car can carry 126 passengers, of which number 35 can be accommodated in the baggage end.

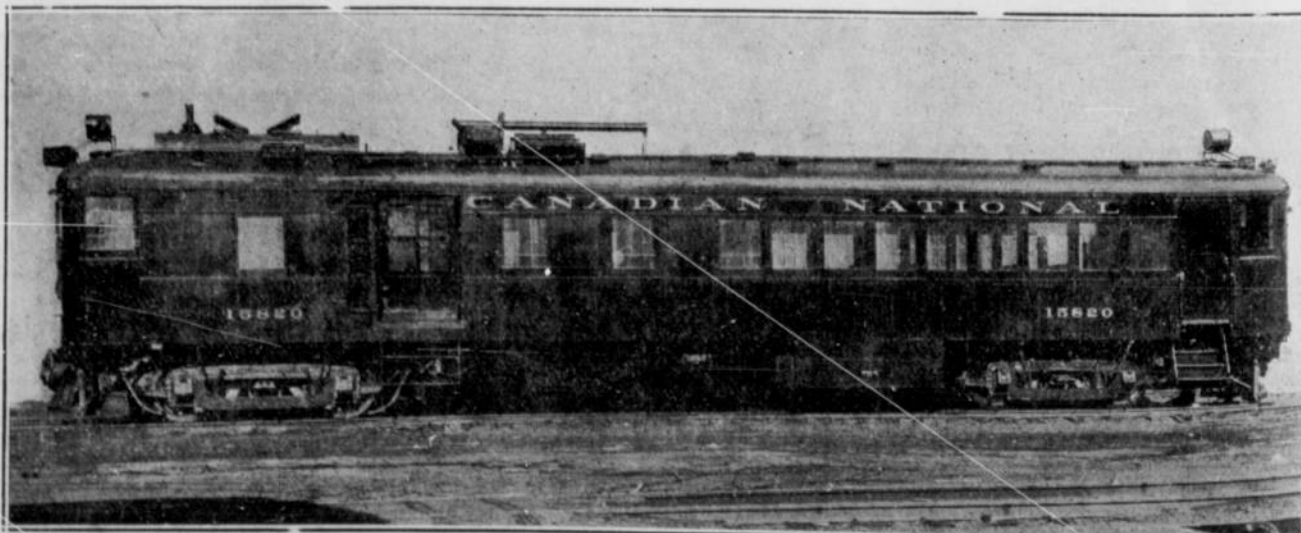
Relatively speaking, the principle behind the power which drives the car is simple, although an entirely new departure as far as the rail transportation industry is concerned. In one end of the car is located a light fuel oil engine, the lightest of its kind in the world outside of aero practice, the weight of that in the small car being 2,576 pounds and in the large car 5,450 pounds. The engine operates an electric generator and this provides the actual energy to move the car. The engine is constructed on the Diesel principle but has been adapted in such a way to transportation needs that the name "Diesel" is scarcely a correct description of its type and the term "oil-electric" has been adopted for classification purposes.

On September 4, the small car, which had been undergoing a series of tests on various lines in Western Ontario, returned from Toronto to Montreal un-

der its own power. The mileage between those points is 334 miles. The fuel consumption of the car cost \$3.50. The cost of lubricating oil averaged one-seventh of a cent per mile or a total cost of about 48 cents for the entire trip. Adding the two together the complete fuel cost was \$3.98. To have operated a steam train with a similar passenger-carrying capacity would have entailed a fuel cost of at least \$66.

On Saturday, September 19, the large car was given a trial run from Montreal to Ottawa and return. The outward trip to Ottawa was made in two hours and 15 minutes' actual running time, or an average of 52 miles per hour. The mileage for the complete round trip amounted to 235 miles and the fuel cost to \$5.87. The fuel cost for the same trip of the most economical type of coal-burning locomotive would have been at least \$40.70.

On November 2, one of these new oil-electric engines arrived in Winnipeg on a Montreal-Vancouver trial trip. On the first leg of the journey, Montreal to Winnipeg, 1,372 miles, the engine ran without a stop.



The C.N.R. oil-electric engine which made the trip from Montreal to Vancouver in five hours less than three days

The Place of the Doubledecker

Some good reasons for using Dual-purpose Shorthorns in a new community

By Harry S. Nicholson

THIS article is more especially for the benefit of those new settlements which are constantly being thrown open by the Dominion government on Indian and Forest Reserves, etc., for the benefit of returned soldiers.

These settlements are often completely isolated from other communities by reason of the physical features of the adjoining district, also by the nature of the surrounding soil. I have in mind one community which, although only ten miles from the railroad, is barely seven miles square. The land is heavy black loam and free from bush, but the district itself is surrounded on all sides by heavy bush and timber growing on soil which is sandy and gravelly to a degree, which precludes all possibility of cultivation.

Such a community as this, far from any older settled district, is of a necessity to a greater extent self-contained and self-supporting also. There are no large farms nearby where the settlers can obtain straw, get grain crushed (if they are lucky enough to have any), or any of the hundred and one things that are so helpful to a new-comer on the land.

Now of course the quickest returns in a new district, which is within reasonable reach of a railway, but where cultivated land is scarce, are obviously from cows. But we must consider the conditions under which these cows will have to work, and work they undoubtedly will if they produce any large quantity of milk. Take the winters. For the first few years the cows will be stabled in log buildings with little or no light and no ventilation or possibly too much. No matter how many good intentions the builder may have, windows cost money; there are hundreds of other indispensable items that the new settler has to buy before he can afford these, which to him are comparative luxuries.

Feed on Pioneer's Diet

For feed the cows will have to depend on hay, possibly the worse for weather, as a one-man stack is not always particularly rain-tight, and the actual quantity of feed available will often be inadequate. The water will have small chance of being warmed, a tank heater also being in the nature of a luxury; it is more than likely that there will be only a water-hole in some lake, maybe a mile or more from the stable. These conditions will prove a trial to the hardest cows and if they are to milk under these circumstances they have to be good ones.

In the summer, pasture is abundant once the grass comes, usually in June and stays fairly luxuriant till early September, provided there is plenty of rain, but in many districts, if it is a dry summer, the grass will begin to fail early in August. Also the cows will be continually tormented by flies and will be apt to wander several miles, which probably would mean a hurried chase home; it is quite possible they may remain unfound till the next day, put on as many bells as you like. This means one or even two milkings are missed.

Where Heavy Producers Fail

We read a lot in the papers about record-producing cows, Holsteins being in the majority. But under what conditions do they perform these wonderful feats of production? Are they not fed high-priced feeds, groomed and cared for at a cost that in all probability exceeds the value of their production? Put them on a homestead under the conditions afore mentioned and then note the results. Of course there are record-producing

Shorthorns, but neither would they do anything wonderful under homesteading conditions. The point is, which breed can stand these conditions the best? To determine this, one must be acquainted with herds of both breeds which are actually roughing it on homesteads where grain is scarce and flies are plentiful, etc. All the experimental farm and government statistics are very well in their way, but they are obtained where herds are working under ideal conditions. These statistics are undoubtedly helpful, but a lot of them may prove misleading to settlers in a new community.

There is one important fact mentioned, however, and that is the fact that Shorthorns average a higher test for butter-fat per 100 pounds of milk than Holsteins and as high or higher than most other strictly dairy breeds. The Shorthorn, it is stated, averages four to five per cent. butter-fat content in milk, whereas the Holstein only averages three and a half to four per cent. I know the Holstein is a very heavy milker under favorable conditions, but for roughing it the Holstein has not a rugged enough constitution to compete with the Shorthorn.

An Actual Experience

Just let me give a little account of my experience with Shorthorns. I am situated 24 miles from the railroad, in a bushy, hilly district, where the amount of cultivated land is negligible. I have a few Shorthorn cows and they have to work to a great extent under the conditions mentioned earlier in this article. In fact I might say all of them apply except the watering at a lake in winter. They are entirely dependent on wild hay in winter and coarse grass in summer; this is all they get in the way of feed.

Some of my neighbors had Holsteins until quite recently and some of their older cows still belong to that breed. But I know for a fact that, cow for cow, they did not ship a can of cream any oftener than I did, and not only that, in order to be able to ship these cans often enough they had to run their cream thinner than I was running mine, often by as much as 10 or 15 per cent. Others who had Shorthorns did as well or better than I did. Also in most autumn seasons the men with Holsteins had to feed their cattle, while my Shorthorns were rustling a fairly good living in the sloughs.

We must not forget the calves. It is essential in a new community that the settlers produce as much of their own food as they can and also be sure of a good market price for any possible surplus. It is a commonly accepted fact that buyers will in most cases pay a cent a pound less for Holstein steers that are not the beef type. Besides, what could be more desirable in a small community than a beef-ring; how welcome fresh beef is in the summer as a change from fried salt pork. So why not have a good beefy steer to kill instead of his lean, boney cousin?

To sum up, the Shorthorn is tougher, gives as much milk under hard conditions, but with a higher butter-fat content; is a better rustler and the steers will find a ready market at a better price.

If a community decides to obtain the loan of a government bull, or if any individual intends purchasing a Shorthorn bull, they should be sure to get one whose dam has passed R.O.P. and if possible both grand-dams should be on the R.O.P. list as well. Just buying a Shorthorn bull will not ensure having milking cows in the future.



Shorthorns on the edge of the Spruce Belt

Specialized dairy breeds may be all right under conditions which ensure good housing, regular care and abundant feed, says Mr. Nicholson, but they will fail under adverse conditions where dual-purpose cows will turn in a tidy profit.

Westclox



The outstanding make

IN every line of manufacture one make of goods is usually named with respect. One manufacturer has built for worth rather than price, has taken pride in the merit of his goods and has earned an enviable reputation.

Among alarm clocks Westclox has this reputation. Such names are not easy to

win. It takes time, determination and eternal vigilance, for quality must be watched constantly. Good names are as hard to hold as to win, for people expect much from such goods. You can benefit from those years of effort by choosing clocks with the trade mark Westclox on the dial. Booklet on request.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Big Ben Baby Ben America Sleep-Meter Jack o'Lantern Pocket Ben Glo-Ben

Winter EXCURSIONS

Eastern Canada

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

DEC. 1, 1925, to JAN. 5, 1926

From STATIONS in MANITOBA (Winnipeg and West), SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

Old Country

TICKETS to ATLANTIC PORTS (Saint John, Halifax, Portland)

On Sale—Dec. 1, 1925, to Jan. 5, 1926

From STATIONS in MANITOBA (Winnipeg and West), SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

Pacific Coast

TICKETS TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, ON SALE FROM STATIONS ONTARIO (Pt. Arthur and West) MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

Certain Dates, Dec., Jan. and Feb.

Plan your winter trip now. Full information from the Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC



Radio Carries the Living Voice of Grand Opera Stars

(Special Despatch to The Globe)

New York, Sept. 20.—Twenty-five of the world's leading opera and other musical stars have just signed contracts to sing to radio audiences in the fall and winter, when they will take part in a series of weekly Sunday night concerts to be broadcast by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's radio station WEAF.

Will you hear these wonderful programmes as clearly and distinctly as though the singers were in your home? You can at least get the best out of your Radio Set by equipping it with fresh, powerful Eveready Radio Batteries.

You could not hear one of these Stars in a concert recital for the cost of one "B" Battery. But you can enjoy them all by tuning in one of these stations every Sunday evening. Surely an investment in new Eveready Radio Batteries is worth while, now!

Radio Dealers everywhere sell Eveready Radio Batteries.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO. Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

Warehouses: Toronto St. Boniface, Man. Montreal

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries
—they last longer



Success of Weed Cleaner

Demonstrations of the perfected weed-cleaning machine which is being actively sponsored by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture, and his department, have taken place at one or two points in the province within the past few weeks.

"During the past week or two," states a report from the Alberta Department of Agriculture, "several have seen the machine in operation at Oliver, near Edmonton, and at other points, and have declared their entire satisfaction with it.

"The machine, which is considerably improved and lightened over the first model, is attached to the top of the grain separator, and cleans the grain free of weed seeds and small grain, before it goes to the bin or wagon.

"The device weighs some 650 pounds, and is driven by a belt from the beater shaft. Only from one to one and one-half horse power is necessary to drive the machine, and it has a capacity sufficient to permit it to handle the run of grain from any make of separator now in operation in the West. The excessive amount of vibration which was an undesirable factor in the first model of the invention, has now been successfully overcome. It is expected that the provincial department will direct the marketing of the machine next season, on a basis that will make it easily possible for separator men to finance.

"The invention is declared by grain men and farmers to be the greatest step forward yet taken in the control of weeds on the farms, and the reduction of dockage in the marketing of the grain. In the demonstrations conducted, the machine has reduced dockage in wheat from the usual amount of from 5 to 8 per cent. to less than 1 per cent. This would mean the saving in dockage alone of anything from six to 14 cents a bushel, according to grade. A saving of six cents a bushel alone on the entire wheat crop of the province would mean the saving of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 to the farmers on the basis of the estimate of the 1925 crop.

"In addition to this saving, there is, of course, the saving in freight on the dockage, which costs the western farmers thousands of dollars every year. Furthermore, the operation of the machine makes it possible for the farmer to keep his screenings right on his own farm for feeding purposes, and this in turn prevents the spread of weed seeds which has been responsible for the growth of the weed menace in the West. The feeding value of the screenings is estimated at as high as 50 cents a bushel in some cases."

Baby Beef or Grown Steers?

Age as a Factor in Steer Feeding is the title of a recent bulletin from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, which should be of interest to cattle feeders in Western Canada.

The results are based on three years' trials conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry with calves, yearlings and two-year-old steers. One of the outstanding and, to the farmer, the most practical features of this report is the fact that in every trial with the yearling and two-year-old steers a fair profit in addition to good market prices for the feeds fed were realized. Based on three years' work there was little difference between yearlings and two-year-old steers from the standpoint of profit, both showing a greater return than the calves.

The older steers made the most rapid gains, but on the other hand the yearlings made the cheapest gain, requiring 20 per cent. less grain and 12 per cent. less silage to put on each 100 pounds of increase in weight. The two-year-old steers were finished and ready for market in a considerable shorter time than the yearlings, and the calves required the longest feeding period of any of the groups.

Various other facts as affecting the relative returns from feeding steers of different ages are discussed. An effort has been made to present this information in a clear, readable form, and it is hoped that this bulletin will be of practical value to the men engaged in the business of finishing cattle.

Blare and Blast are gone at last!

New Concert Grand \$35 Large Junior \$22.75

The SAAL Soft SPEAKER
For Best Reception

Combines volume with unrivalled velvet tone. Aluminum neck and genuine Bakelite bell, positively prevent the objectionable metallic ring of the ordinary loud speaker.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name with your order, and we will send one to him for you by return.

Sparling Sales Limited
Factory Representatives:
276 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG

\$39.50
5-TUBE TUNED RADIO
FREQUENCY

Receiving Set, with the new lo-loss spider-web coils. This set is especially adapted to Canada's receiving conditions and gives splendid volume on long distance. It is carefully constructed from the finest of materials. Cabinet is exceptionally fine mahogany finish. Set shipped C.O.D. \$39.75. Write for booklet telling of this low-priced long-distance set.

B. & W. RADIO MANUFACTURING CO.
83 Duplex Avenue, Toronto 12

A Great Selling Agency

A whole train-load of feeder cattle was shipped the other day by United Livestock Growers to buyers at St. Paul. These had been sorted up into uniform car-load lots by the pool.

Hundreds of cars of feeder cattle have been shipped direct to purchasers in Eastern Canada, in the United States and in the Western provinces. The "mail order" business of the pool in feeder cattle is steadily increasing. Buyers all over are learning that they can deal satisfactorily with this Company.

United Livestock Growers is increasing and improving the distribution of Western cattle. That is one of the things that marks this as a great selling agency.

You will be charged no commission when you buy stocker and feeder cattle from the pool.

Ship your livestock to this co-operative agency through your local co-operative livestock shipping association. Send in your orders for cattle you wish to buy.

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY

tical value to the men engaged in the business of finishing cattle.

Copies of this publication will be available through the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Mice Gnaw Harness

Q.—"What will keep mice from gnawing harness? Have tried everything I thought would do, but nothing seems to help."—H. H. H.

Answered by I. W. Dickerson.

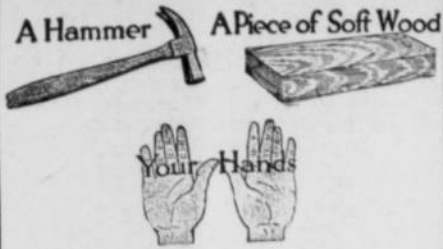
I have heard that mixing castor oil with the oil with which harness is treated will keep away rats and mice, but do not know how effective this is. Use about half castor oil, one-fourth neat's foot oil, and one-fourth tallow.

The following is given in The Handy-man's 1,000 Practical Recipes, published at \$1.00 by Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York, N.Y.; "To prevent rats from eating leather, make a paste of one part of verdigris and two parts olive oil, and rub it well into the leather. This paste is poisonous and will be a preservative." Can any of our readers help on this question?

"Is It Worth Two Cents a Week?"

Don't miss any of the coming issues by failing to send in your renewal.

The yellow address label on the front cover of The Guide shows the date on which your subscription expires. A subscription renewed in advance is guaranteed one full year's extension from its present expiry date, but if you are already in arrears, we urge you to square yourself right away. The serial story and the exclusive features which The Guide contains are more than worth the cost of renewing. Fifty-two issues a year at a cost of only \$1.00 is a little less than two cents a week. Is it worth it?



These are the only tools needed to mend any kind or size of belt with

THE ORIGINAL
TRADE MARK
BRISTOL'S
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE.
Patent Steel Belt Lacing



Belt Joints That Will Not Tear Apart

The points are driven through and clinched on the opposite side without injuring the belt, because the fibres are not cut or torn, but merely pushed apart.

The cost of a box of Bristol's Patent Steel Belt Lacing is small, and the time and labor saved is great.

Write today for Bulletin 713 and free samples of lacing.

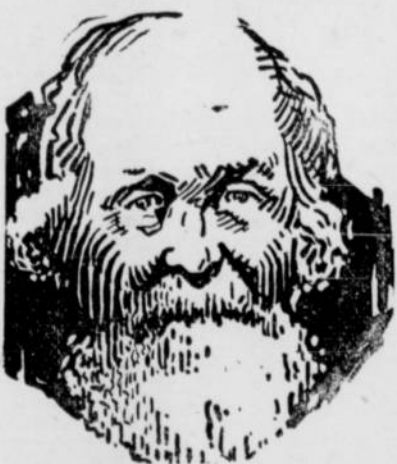
THE BRISTOL COMPANY
Waterbury, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Others Earn \$25 Weekly

spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copyright book free. PRESS SYNDICATE, 1041, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?



If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 911 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 911 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

Name
Street or R.F.D.
City..... Prov.....



Demonstrating beekeeping in the apiary of John Hubbard, Grenfell, Sask.

Beekeeping in Saskatchewan

By John Hubbard, Pres., Sask. Beekeepers' Association

TENNYSON says, "The old order changeth, yielding place to the new," and the saying is true also of agricultural conditions in the Last Great West. Twenty-five years ago we were chiefly occupied with either straight grain growing or cattle ranching, with a few farmers here and there attempting to follow the mixed farming methods of Eastern Canada. A few of these brought bees with them from the East, but I do not believe that more than five or six beekeepers in the whole of Saskatchewan were successful at that time in bringing their colonies through the winters from year to year.

Looking back to the early nineties one could wish for the quick, warm spring-times, the comparatively dry summers and the long, open autumns so typical of the climate of the West of that time. Couldn't we just pile up some honey crops with those conditions now? We are passing through a series of abnormal seasons, and abnormal seasons are not the kind to bank money on.

It was not until about 1920 that beekeeping began to be considered seriously; in 1922 there were less than 40 beekeepers in the province. Since then this newest branch of western agriculture has gone ahead by leaps and bounds.

It was my privilege to conduct an educational exhibit on Beekeeping in Saskatchewan, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, during the provincial exhibition at Regina, in 1922. The exhibit attracted much attention among the thousands of visitors, and many were the exclamations of astonishment that the bees and honey shown were really a Saskatchewan product. But seeing is believing, and many people went home with the determination to produce their own honey on their farms.

Makes Registration Compulsory

The department has continued the educational exhibit every year since, though now the effort of boosting beekeeping in Saskatchewan is largely in the hands of the Beekeepers' Association. The association was formed in 1923, and advanced legislation which was passed at the next session of the provincial government. This calls for compulsory registration of all beekeepers in the province by the first of April in each year. It is free on application to the Department of Agriculture. So far only some 400 beekeepers have registered, though it is estimated that there are upwards of 600 keeping bees in Saskatchewan. Some inspection work has already been done, on suspicion of the presence of foul brood in some localities; fortunately, no clear case of foul brood was found.

The association expressed the opinion at the last annual meeting that Saskatchewan should have a provincial apiarist for the necessary inspection work and the instruction of the many beginners in beekeeping.

Three Years—Tenfold Expansion

An increase of from less than 40 beekeepers in 1922 to over 400 registered

in 1925 indicates the great expansion of the industry. Registered beekeepers in 1923 produced slightly over 10 tons of honey, valued at about \$5,460; in 1924 about 40 tons, valued at \$18,600. Figures for 1925 are not yet available, but it is expected that they will at least double those of last year.

A study of the above figures will show that Saskatchewan beekeepers have no "marketing problem," all our honey being absorbed by the home market at fair prices. Nevertheless we have some very real problems, especially during these abnormal seasons. Nursing colonies along through cold, backward springs is no joke; our summers of late have not been normal, and our fall months too cold. During the month of September just past our bees only flew during five or six days.

Got Bad Start in 1925

For the past two seasons our district has had a visitation of Forest Tent caterpillars, eating off all foliage, including many of the blooms of spring and early summer. This year they cleaned up everything except dandelions, so that we had to feed our bees sugar syrup up to June 25, the last date at which they were fed. The bees were compelled to go to the grasses for much of the pollen required to feed their larvae. About the end of the first week in July the situation was saved by a 15-acre field of sweet clover coming into bloom.

When our annual beekeepers' picnic and field day was held, on July 9, there was not a total of five pounds of honey in the whole bee-yard; yet our season's production will average well over 100 pounds per colony, after leaving the hives well stocked for winter. This is a very fair showing, considering the handicaps of the season.

We found wintering and swarming rather serious problems during our early years in beekeeping, but have learned in the hard school of experience to manage both of them fairly well.

Practices Inside Wintering

The essentials of successful wintering are: a strong force of young bees, a liberal amount of good stores, and a dark, well-ventilated basement or cellar. We never take honey from the brood-chambers, but supplement the honey stores with a liberal feeding of sugar syrup as soon as possible after taking off the last supers. We practice cellar wintering as being more practical for a number of colonies than outdoor packing cases. A double thickness of heavy burlap makes a good absorbent for moisture and should be laid over the frames (under the cover, of course) as soon as the fall feeding is finished.

Swarming is reduced to a minimum by the use of double-story ten-frame brood-chambers and clipped queens; though we will probably never entirely do away with the swarming nuisance. A swarm issuing with a clipped queen will invariably return to its hive without any attention from the beekeeper,

Smoke

T & B

As good as seventy years of
A experience can make it

The largest Fur Dealer
in Western Canada

J. H. Bryan Adams Building
EDMONTON - ALTA.

Wanted 100,000 RABBIT SKINS

WILL PAY HIGHEST
CASH PRICES

Send for price list on all Furs.

References: Any Bank or Wholesale
House in the City

Brought Relief After Two Years Suffering

"The makers of Tanlac will always have my warmest thanks, for I don't consider it any exaggeration to say I owe my life and present good health to Tanlac," is the striking statement of Andrew Groeschner, fireman.

"Words simply can't express the misery I endured for two years from indigestion. At times gas pains would catch me around the heart and almost cut off my breath. These awful pains would last two and three hours. My nerves were all unstrung. I slept poorly and got in such a bad way that my days seemed to be shortening rapidly.

"I tried everything, but disappointment was my only reward until I began taking Tanlac. I have been taking Tanlac off and on for a year now and feel so different that there's no room for comparison. I eat good and sleep good, and feel that Tanlac has given me a new lease on life."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

TANLAC

FOR YOUR HEALTH

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than twelve thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles, who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

75,000 farmers Buy,
Sell and Exchange
through the classified
columns

BIG BEN

CHEWING TOBACCO

The Vacuum (air-tight) Tins insure BIG BEN being in the same perfect condition, when you buy it, as when the tobacco left the factory.

15¢ per plug

You always have a nice fresh plug on hand—and the empty tins are useful, too.

ALWAYS FRESH

"Buy it by the Vacuum (air-tight) Tin"

MANUFACTURED BY
IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Ship Your Grain NOW to the Nearest Canadian Government Elevator

NOW is the time to ship your grain to the nearest Canadian Government Interior Elevator for storage during the winter months. Ship now and save money. Storage cost is only one half cent per bushel per month.

Your grain on arrival at the Canadian Government Elevator is cleaned, dried and weighed. Weight and Grade certificates are issued by Dominion Government officials.

We guarantee these weights and grades in shipping from our Interior Elevators to the Canadian Government Elevator at

Port Arthur, thus protecting you from all loss through leakage, or damage in transit on the long 800 to 1300-mile haul in the Spring. Also you pay freight only on clean, dry, marketable grain.

These Elevators are Owned by the People of Canada

These are *YOUR* Elevators, placed at convenient points for the grain growers of the West. They are modern, fire-proof structures, equipped with most up-to-date machinery for rapid and efficient handling of all kinds of grain. Full details will gladly be supplied if you will write to

Canadian Government Elevators

Fort William, Ontario

or to any of the Interior Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary or Edmonton.

Grain stored in the Interior Elevators is available for shipment West, South or East, according to market conditions.



Don't Worry about selling it—Try a Guide Classified Ad.

though there is always the danger of the queen getting lost while attempting to follow the swarm, or being destroyed by returning to the wrong hive. In any case the colony must be treated to prevent further attempts to swarm.

Beekeeping is full of absorbing and interesting details, also it is full of surprises. When we began with two colonies in 1917 there were no other beekeepers within a hundred miles of us, so we had to learn from books and practical experience, chiefly experience. Our first bees were supposed to be Italians, but turned out to be a particularly cross strain of hybrids. They would follow us from the house to the barn, and from the barn back to the house. We could not handle them without gloves, and even then used to get



A swarm that was easily reached, but presented a little difficulty in hiving

stung frequently. We now manipulate the hives bare-armed and seldom get a sting, though I do not care to work in the bee-yard without a good veil. Visitors say, "The bees know you," but I always answer, "Oh no, but I've learned to know the bees." We have never received a lesson, though it has been our greatest privilege and pleasure to give lessons to many others.

Had Some Heavy Reverses

We have seen many ups and downs in beekeeping. For instance, there was the year we lost 17 out of 18 colonies put in the cellar (last year we wintered 27 out of 28); and the year we lost many thousands of field bees during a sudden hailstorm; the honey crop stopped right there. Incidentally we also lost our grain and clover crops.

One year ten nuclei from California produced an average of 110 pounds of extracted honey per colony, a splendid Italian queen producing a colony that gave us 265 pounds and one swarm. We have imported bees from Manitoba and British Columbia; from Ohio, California and Texas, and have shipped colonies as far east as Winnipeg and as far west as Saskatoon.

One evening I was nailing up a hive of bees to be shipped out on the early morning train and our hired man, a big husky fellow who had never seen bees before, was looking on. As I was fastening a wire-cloth cover over the frames he noticed an odd bee or two coming out at the hive entrance. He said, "They seem to be coming out of a little hole down there," and, apparently thinking to catch them as they came out and put them back in again, he reached down to the entrance when suddenly something happened to his thumb. We laughed uproariously as 200 pounds of hired man went hopping around the yard, saying, "I didn't know they bit like that!"

The Aesthetics of Beekeeping

It has been well said that "Flowers grow best for those who love them," so also to be a successful beekeeper one must learn to love his bees. Beekeeping is not a get-rich-quick scheme, nor is it a lazy man's job. Root spoke truly when he said, "Keep bees well and they'll keep you!"

There is no more pleasant sound to the ears of a lover of Nature than the whirr of their countless wings about a

The Best Cough Syrup Is Home-made

Here's An Easy Way to Save \$2.00 and Yet Have Best Cough Medicine You Ever Tried

You've probably heard of this well-known plan of making cough syrup at home. But have you ever used it? When you do, you will understand why thousands of families, the world over, feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough, will quickly earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the bottle. Or, if desired, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, never spoils, and gives you 16 ounces of better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, croup, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly-concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

LUMBER

Direct from Mill to you

SPECIAL FALL PRICES

We give you better lumber, better service, for less money, by cutting out middlemen's profits. Get our special delivered prices on mill-graded Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Millwork, etc. Grade of every piece GUARANTEED. Special attention to club orders.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT or we will hold orders for customers' convenience, for a reasonable time, at these special prices. If you wish, send us your plans or bill of material for delivered estimate. You will be surprised at our low first cost prices.

Plan Folder also FREE on request, picturing houses and barns specially designed for the Northwest. Send for our Price List and Save Money.

Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.
11 Years in Business
BEKIN'S BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Capital: \$100,000. Bankers: Royal Bank.

BONE SPAVIN

Don't experiment with inferior treatments. Send for FLEMING'S SPAVIN AND BONE PASTE. GUARANTEED. Money back if it ever fails. \$2.25 (postpaid) or at your dealers. Send 10c. for New Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

FLEMING BROS. 415 Wellington W. TORONTO

bee-yard on a bright summer day, and no more cheerful sight to his eyes than the flashing of their shining grey or golden bodies in the sunlight. I cannot, in this short article, enlarge on the poetry of beekeeping, nor on its practicability; for the first, dear reader, turn to Maeterlinck; for the last, to Root.

There are many valuable lessons that we might learn from the bees. Their co-operation, their political economy and their social organization are thousands of years old; yet they are infinitely superior to anything man has yet evolved along these lines. Their virtues are many, their vices few; surely the bees have an important place to fill in that broader, more intensive and more permanent agriculture that is just dawning in our land.



A self-hived swarm

Poultry Diseases

Prof. M. C. Herner supplements his article on flock hygiene in *The Guide of October 28* with a discussion on treatment for individual cases

WITH the approach of cold and wet weather there are likely to appear diseases peculiar to the season. Chief among these at this season of the year are colds, roup and tuberculosis. Of these, colds and roup appear most frequently. These are caused by dampness, draughts, overcrowding and neglect in providing suitable roosting quarters.

A cold generally is the forerunner of roup, or roup is generally a cold in the

isolation is necessary, but rather following out flock treatment instead of individual treatment.

Lime Dust

Many remedies might be suggested for colds, but of them all we have never found any single remedy that is equal to slaked lime or ordinary lime dust. This will cure the worst afflicted flock, even where colds have developed into roup and canker in some of the birds. This is easy to apply, cheap and easy to get. The simplest method of treatment is to crowd the birds into one end or one corner of the house, then throw or sprinkle the lime dust over them. This should be kept up till the house becomes so dusty that one has to get out or smother. With the windows closed and the house fairly tight every single bird is going to get the treatment.

The little lime particles get into the air passages of the throat, nose and head and seem to have a healing effect on the inflamed lining of these tubes. Coughing, sneezing, running nose and rattling in the throat, all of which are symptoms of colds, are checked quickly by the lime dust. The second dose should be given two days after the first and the treatment continued at two-day intervals until there are no more signs of colds.

Kerosene

The use of coal oil in the drinking water, enough to form a thin film over the water, is another good remedy in that the oil seems to have a healing effect on the inflamed lining of the air passages. The birds dipping their beaks into the water come in contact with the film of oil and in this way get effective individual treatment.

Carbolic acid, a few drops in a gallon of drinking water, has a similar effect as the coal oil and in addition has special disinfecting qualities. Fumes from burning carbolic acid are very helpful too, but care must be taken not to give an overdose as these fumes are poisonous. Dipping the beak into coal oil right up to the eyes is also a very effective individual treatment. Any of these remedies are only effective in so far as a systematic follow-up treatment is given, until such time when the colds are completely stamped out.

Advanced Cases

Once colds are allowed to go far enough to develop into roup and canker then it may be necessary to follow out some individual treatment and do some isolation work as well. The axe, too, may have to be used rather freely, especially in the case of birds with badly swollen eyes and



Chicken Pox. The small scabs have pus beneath them

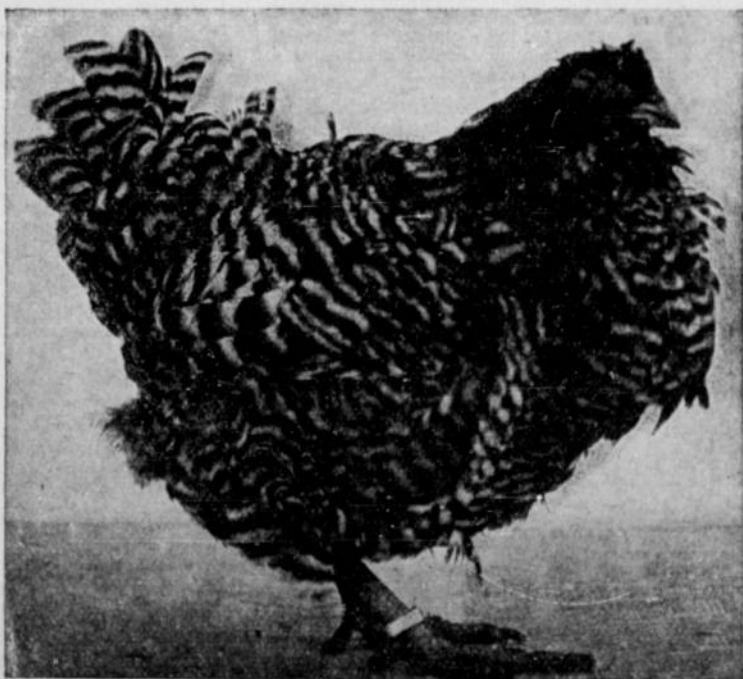
advanced stage. Colds are more common in young stock than in old in the fall, due to the fact that many of the spring chickens are still out in the chicken coops at night or roosting on fences, trees and buildings where they are exposed to rain and wind at night time. The coops in many cases are too crowded and damp so that chickens contract colds the first few nights of cold weather. Wind and rain help to make conditions worse.

In many cases colds get a start in the spring chickens after they are brought or put into the regular hen house. This is due very largely to the chickens crowding and "huddling" into the corners of the house instead of going on the roosts. A little care when they are first put in will go a long way in preventing this trouble. Half an hour a few nights when they are first put in, in setting them up on the perches, will quickly teach them to roost. If a dropping platform is used below the roosts it is a very easy matter to teach them to go to roost in two or three nights. Where the house is overcrowded this little bit of work will pay for itself a good many times over in a few weeks, in the way of preventing colds and roup.

Moulting Hens Susceptible

As to the danger of colds and roup in the old birds, the chief causes are a damp poultry house, draughts and overcrowding. Moulting hens exposed to these conditions quickly develop colds and roup. Hens in this condition have not the disease-resisting powers that they have normally, and colds and roup once they have a start will spread very quickly.

As to methods of combatting disease, we must again emphasize the fact that the axe should be used freely and preventive measures and methods of curing are only successful in so far as the birds badly afflicted are killed off and put out of the way. Further preventive measures and cures should consist of removing the causes first, which in the case of colds and roup should be quite easy to do. Removing birds that are afflicted is important too, but in the case of colds we believe no



A typical case of combined Roup and Canker

Clean Out The Gophers

(Ground Squirrels)

A better and more effective method of exterminating gophers has been devised than shooting, trapping or poisoning. You can now kill them with Cyanogas "A" Dust with less trouble and expense than by any other means, regardless of whether the gophers are hungry or not.

CYANOOGAS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"A" Dust

is a chemical that is positive in its action and certain in its effect. It is not necessary for the gophers to eat it or even to touch it.

A heaping tablespoonful of Cyanogas "A" Dust placed in the opening of each burrow gives off hydrocyanic acid gas, and the gas does the killing. Its deadly fumes penetrate to every part of the burrow and kill the gophers where they live. Not one can escape it.

Cyanogas has been used extensively and with marked success against groundhogs, woodchucks, prairie dogs, rats and all species of ground squirrels.

Your dealer has Cyanogas "A" Dust or can get it for you. Write for Leaflet 5B which gives full information.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

of Delaware

511 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

GUNS, TRAPS

AMMUNITION

and complete

SPORTSMEN'S

SUPPLIES

FREE:--TO SPORTSMEN

HALLAM'S SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY CATALOG—illustrating Guns—Ammunition—Gun Sundries—Animal Traps—Baits—Blankets—Outdoor Clothing and complete Camp Equipment.

TO TRAPPERS

HALLAM'S TRAPPER GUIDE—96 pages—illustrated, showing how, when, and where to trap—baits to use, etc., also

HALLAM'S RAW FUR PRICE LISTS as issued during the Season.

Any of the above will be gladly mailed free, on request. Write now.

JOHN HALLAM LIMITED
357 Hallam Building, Toronto 2

WE PAY
HIGHEST
PRICES for
RAW FURS

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

THREE MILLION ACRES

—IN—
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED

ON REASONABLE TERMS

Apply for particulars and inspection facilities to
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton

75,000 farmers Buy, Sell and Exchange
through the Classified columns

70 Million People Have Bought *Ingersoll* WATCHES



WHAT a great tribute to any article to say that more people have chosen it than any other!

Ingersolls have been chosen by 70 million people—in all parts of the world, in all walks of life.

The annual production of Ingersolls practically equals all other American makes combined.

very bad canker growths in the mouth and throat.

Canker is the common cause for rattling in the throat and can readily be detected by the white or yellowish-white scab round the entrance to the windpipe at the base of the tongue and in the sides of the mouth and in the angle of the jaws. It has a peculiar offensive odor. The scab when rubbed off will show a raw bleeding surface.

In the very early stages or when the first specks of scab appear the air slaked lime applied as for colds will handle it all right. In the later stages and with specially valuable birds it is good practice to rub off the scab then apply bluestone, caustic, balsam of myhr, or iodine, and put carbolated vaseline or petrolatum on top of this. It may be necessary to burn the raw surface three or four times before it can be completely healed.

The swollen eyes, which are the most common symptoms of roup to the average poultryman, can best be handled by lancing or cutting open the swelling and pressing out the matter. Afterwards bathe with warm water, then apply carbolated vaseline. In some birds it may be necessary to repeat the operation a second or even third time.

Rapid swelling of the eyes overnight are caused by sudden changes in temperatures and are quite common early in the fall. In such cases the swellings do not contain any pus, and carbolated vaseline as an ointment is about as good a remedy as can be used.

Turkeys with colds and roup can be given similar treatments. Owing to their habits and the value of each bird it might be advisable to give individual treatment in addition to flock treatment. Dipping the beak and part of the head in coal oil is one of the most effective individual treatments for colds and roup in the early stages in turkeys.

There are other remedies for both colds and roup, but I think for cheap, effective and always on hand remedies the one mentioned will meet the needs of the farm poultry keepers best.

Flock Hygiene Secret of Success

No cure, however, is effective unless preventive measures are followed along with treatments. As a further aid to flock treatment we believe the use of

**MORE EGGS
AND HEALTHIER
FLOCKS**

CHICKADEE
YEAST FOOD
for POULTRY

PRICES—
1½ lb. Cans — \$1.00
Delivered anywhere in Canada
12½ lb. Cans — \$5.00
Express Charges Collected

**BOOKLET
FREE** **KEEPS
THEM FIT**

E.W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO

"COMMON SENSE"
COMBINATION FANNING MILL

The latest, fastest and best mill on the market. Will separate Wild Oats and all Poul Seeds from OATS and all other grains.

Distributing Houses at Brandon, Regina and Edmonton. If no dealer in your town write direct to Head Office.

COMMON SENSE FANNING MILL CO. LTD.
ALLISTON, ONT.

Vita Gland Tablets Are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within Three Days

Hens have glands just as human beings have, and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG-producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

vaseline and iodoform. A strong solution of carbolic acid is a very good wash, too, and will clean up the pox all right, but it leaves a scarred and defaced comb as a rule, whereas the vaseline, iodoform ointment leaves the comb, face and wattles smoother after bealing off. Iodine added to the vaseline might be just as effective and is generally easier to get. These three—roup, canker and chicken pox—are the worst combinations a poultry keeper can get. But bad as they are, it should be possible with treatments as outlined to clean up entirely a combination of this kind, bad though it may be.

Now dry feeding begins



Now's when you want health in the barnyard. Every animal fit, appetite on edge, bowels, liver and kidneys active. Then they will convert your crops, the products of your summer's toil, into beef, pork, mutton, milk and butter at a profit.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

supplies every animal need.

It contains **tonics** to whet the appetite.

It contains **laxatives** to regulate the bowels.

It contains **diuretics** to help the kidneys excrete waste materials during the stress of heavy feeding.

It contains **vermifuges** to expel the worms.

It contains **minerals**, Calcium Carbonate and Calcium Phosphate, so essential to bone, muscle and tissue building.

To every 100 pounds of feed you feed for flesh and milk, mix just 2 pounds Dr. Hess Stock Tonic for health and thrift.

It keeps every animal fit.

25-lb. pail, \$3.50; 100-lb. drum, \$12.00

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

**Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
Kills Hog Lice**



A Case of Roup. Note the swelling below the eye and in the angle of the mouth. The gasping for breath indicates Canker in the Throat, which is often one of the manifestations of Roup.

Epsom salts is one of the best that might be suggested. This should be dissolved in hot water, then fed in a soft mash, using it at the rate of about one pound to 100 birds. Feeding it once a week is a very good plan during the days of prevention and treatment and once or so a month at other times.

Closely associated with roup and canker is chicken pox. Quite frequently roup and canker come from overheating while birds are fighting. This is especially the case where new birds are brought into the flock. Under these conditions birds may fight till they are exhausted. Getting overheated in this way is quite frequently followed by swollen eyes and scab or canker in the throat and small scabs over the comb, face and wattles. Underneath these scabs there is pus formed that has the same offensive odor as the white scabs in the throat. These may cover the head so badly that it swells up to a great deal larger than normal size.

The best treatment that we have used for chicken pox is equal parts of carbolated

A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith
(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

Charles Edward Stuart, an apprentice clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co., unwittingly captures the heart of a half-breed daughter of a powerful servant of the company while on the sea voyage to Rupert's Land. Stuart is very much dismayed when he discovers the state of the maiden's feelings for him, and it is with considerable relief that he finds the company has given him a berth at Fort Garry, at a considerable distance from her home, Norway House. Stuart enters on his new duties at Fort Garry with zest, and soon earns the promise of promotion from the "Bourgeois," or chief factor at Fort Garry. Johnny McBain and Halliday, two young friends who have had more experience in the service of the company, tell him that his extra labors will be fruitless, but Stewart labors confidently on. In the meantime he meets Flora Carmichael, granddaughter of retired Factor Murray, and loses his heart to her. With all the enthusiasm of youth, Stuart flings himself into the hilarities afforded by the simple social life at Fort Garry, seeing Flora but seldom. Marie Rose comes 100 miles by dog sled to attend the dance and get a glimpse of Stuart. He is, however, sobered by the experience of Halliday, who, on the eve of returning to Scotland to be married, goes on a drinking spree and emerges—married to a factor's half-breed daughter—tied to Rupert's Land for life. In a fit of contrition for his winter's heedless revelry, Stuart recommences his visit to Kildonan Church, where he meets Flora Carmichael again.

THE two young men buttoned up their capotes against the biting wind, and with the Doctor comfortably tucked into the cariole they ran beside their dog team down the prairie trail in the pale gleam of the shifting Northern Lights. Charles ran with winged feet; humming whenever he jumped upon the sleigh for breath:

"Oh, Brignal banks are wild and fair
And Greta woods are green."

The square log house near the river in its snowy frame was glowing with many lights when their sleigh dashed up to the door.

Flemmand, the half-breed servant, resplendent in new shirt and moccasins, with hair oiled and curled, announced with much ceremony:

"Doe-tare Gor-daw, M'sieu Stuar', M'sieu Seenclair."

The Chief Factor was standing near the door and received his guests heartily. He never enjoyed himself more than when he was dispensing hospitality to a houseful. He had a cordial greeting for his old friend, Dr. Gordon, and he made the two young clerks welcome, bending a keen glance upon the taller one.

Another dog-sleigh had jingled up to the door, and more guests were pressing in behind them. They moved on to where Mrs. Murray, in her black silk, with its faint perfume of lavender, received them listlessly. She showed some slight interest in Charles.

"From St. Andrew's? Indeed, I must have met your mother," she said brightening. "She would not remember me, though," she added with a sigh. "It was the year before her marriage, and she was still at your grand-father's, the Reverend Doctor Bruce. She was a very beautiful girl, and your father was there." She smiled reminiscently. "I remember they called him the Young Chevalier."

"And that's what they call you, too, isn't it?" whispered a voice at his elbow, and Charles was looking into the laughing blue eyes of the girl of the coulee. He could not have believed that anything could look so beautiful.

Flora Carmichael was possessed of an ordinary share of good looks, and the beauty that comes from youth and perfect health. But to Charles, accustomed to the dark Indian and half-breed girls, and surrounded by the magic of her name and their romantic meeting, she seemed the loveliest thing he had ever seen.

She was dressed in a shimmering sky-blue silk, her golden hair was piled high on her stately young head, and a cascade of curls fell from the shining heap far down her back. Her starry eyes were a deeper blue than her dress, and there was an unmistakable welcome in them.

"Yes, and I've found who Flora Mac-

Donald is," he said breathlessly. "I hunted down every MacDonald in the Red River Settlement, and all to no avail."

Here Dr. Gordon made the unpardonable mistake of interfering. He seized his two proteges and piloted them around the room introducing them to everyone, as was the hospitable Red River custom.

They were summoned to the dining-room presently by the stately half-breed servant. Charles found himself leading out Adelaide Simpson, while the Princess floated away with someone who, he was thankful to see, was stooped and bald. The dining-room seemed a wonderful sight to the two strangers. To sit down to a white tablecloth itself was an event. And there was carpet under their feet, and the table glittered with glass and old blue delft and a few pieces of shining silver. And wonderful fortune, Charles found the Princess opposite him, where he could catch the sparkling glance of her blue eyes.

Adelaide refused to either speak or look at him, so he was able to give his undivided attention across the table. There were many interesting people at that board, had he been able to listen to them. The minister of Kildonan himself was sitting at the right hand of the hostess and opposite sat a man who had helped in the search for Franklin. There were men who were leading the affairs of the little Colony, whose names were to shine in her history and in the annals of the whole country, and the conversation was all of great events of its history that had once seemed like fairy tales to him.

Dinner consisted largely of meats and fowl. Flour was still at a premium on the Red River, and vegetables were scarce. But the table was laden with roast goose, duck, prairie chicken, buffalo boss, beaver's tail, and every other delicacy the Red River Settlement afforded. There was wine, too, and Dr. Gordon grew very merry under its warming influence. He became the life of the table and gave an amusing imitation of a meeting between a new Governor of the Company and old Chief Kenowas, of the Plain tribes.

"You go back home," Kenowas advised. "You too green. You moony-ass. McTavish, he know."

The lady to Charles's right was little Madame Sanderson, the wife of the chief accountant, and she was rendering her end of the table very gay by describing her efforts at making a Christmas pudding. She was one of those young ladies, wrongly designated by that very broad word half-breed, which was given to anyone who had a strain of Indian blood, no matter how thin. Madame Sanderson's mother had been a half-breed. She herself was the daughter of a French trader, and had been educated in a convent of Quebec.

"It was all de fault of my dear frien', Madame MacDonal'," she was explaining with many pretty gestures. "She make me take de receep. And I put in de raisin, and sugare, an' all de spice. An' she say boil heem in de hot watare, but she not say boil heem in a clot'. A clot'! How do I know dat de Scottish ladies cook a clot' with a Christmas pudding? Absurd! So I not use de clo' me, I put de pudding into de hot watare, as my frien', Madame Macdonal' say, and Ciel! it all turn to rabbiboo!"

She threw up her pretty hands, rings flashing, eyes dancing.

As they all grew more and more joyous, Dr. Gordon stood up to propose a toast to the Queen, foot on the table in the true Highland fashion. The host was by this time grown exceedingly genial also, and when the Doctor was carried away by his own oratory, Murray reached out and gently transferred the foot to a dish of stewed kidneys which the man-servant had placed on the side of the table.

The Doctor was too absorbed to notice, until he felt the cold gravy oozing through his moccasin and realized his situation. The address ended in

Westinghouse Latest Development in 5 Tube Design



Again Westinghouse leads the field with this super-sensitive non-radiating receiver, employing all of the newest and greatest developments of radio design.

Extreme selectivity and marvelously easy tuning is accomplished through the use of the new straight line frequency condensers. The four UV199 tubes, with the power amplifying tube is a combination of maximum efficiency and economy. New type vernier tuning controls and a handsome walnut cabinet of period design make this a set that is beyond comparison, both in appearance and in performance. Any set made by Westinghouse is acknowledged the leader in its class. And here is their latest! A masterpiece of 5 tube sets—NOW made available to every home through this exceptional offer!

\$5.00 Down Brings Outfit Complete with All Accessories

Yes, \$5 down and easy monthly payments will buy this set and complete outfit, all ready to set up and operate. Why get along with an inferior set when it is so easy to own the best—the newest development of the great Westinghouse factories?

2 Weeks Free Trial—

Wherever you live, you can use this outfit in your home for two weeks, without obligation to keep it unless it is just what you want. Don't wait. Write today for details of this great offer. Get our big radio book, showing this set and all other Westinghouse models, 2, 3 and 4 tube sets. Write us at once.

BABSON BROS., of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. R-318
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
311 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.

BABSON BROS. of Canada Ltd., Dept. R-318
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
311 King Street, E., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: Please send me your free book telling all about the wonderful Westinghouse No. 55—your special price offer, terms, and easy monthly payment plan! I understand that this request places me under no obligation.

Name _____
Address _____
Province _____

Farm Finance



FARMING is a business, and the farmer who is a good business man keeps in close touch with his Bank Manager, because the Bank Manager provides a ready contact with the business world.

Many of our older branches were founded upon business connections with farmers. Our country managers are in close touch with all that affects farm production and farm finance, and have an intimate understanding of the problems of farming.

Any Branch Manager of this Bank will welcome the opportunity of a discussion with you.

Capital and Reserve
\$14,500,000.00
Total Assets
\$115,619,838.00

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.

roars of laughter, amid which the ladies rose from the table.

In the drawing-room there was a glowing fire in the grate, and an extra cordwood stick had been crammed into the Carron stove.

When the gentlemen entered little Madame Sanderson was at the piano, playing brilliantly, her rings flashing. Then she sang a couple of gay little French songs and when she had left the piano, someone asked Miss Carmichael to sing. As she moved towards the piano Charles managed unobtrusively to be there to help her find her music.

"What kind of songs do you like best?" she asked.

"Scottish songs, of course, and 'Brignal Banks' is my favorite." She looked at him and they both laughed.

"I wondered that I could never see

you again," Charles said after a little silence.

"I knew all about you," she said, "and how you saved Marie Rose on the ice. That was splendid."

The color dyed Charles' face. He did not like to hear this girl coupling his name with Marie Rose.

"They made altogether too much of it," he said. "And she saved my life as well."

"Come, Flora," said her uncle, "I thought you were going to sing for us." The girl moved away quickly to the piano.

"Give us something Scottish, Flora," said Mr. Black. "Something of Scott, or the immortal Rab."

The girl sat down to the piano and opened the faded old book with the picture of the thistle on the cover. The rose on her cheek deepened, but she held up her head and sang:

"O, Brignal Banks are wild and fair,
And Greta woods are green,
And you may gather garlands there
Would grace a summer queen.
And as I rode by Dalton Hall
Beneath the turrets high,
A maiden on the castle wall
Was singing merrily,

O, Brignal Banks are fresh and fair,
And Greta woods are green,
I'd rather rove with Edmund there
Than reign our English Queen."

It seemed impossible to get another word with her. The minister of Kildonan was very much interested in the young men from the fort who were always in church and he spent a half-hour with them, and invited them to his hospitable home. Then Charles was taken away by the host into a quiet corner where Murray asked him so

much about his work and his prospects, that he was highly flattered, and filled with secret wonder.

Then Archie whispered to Miss Carmichael that Charlie could play the fiddle, and as nearly every house in the Red River possessed such an instrument, the hostess had theirs brought out. Little Madame Sanderson came back to the piano to accompany him and in a few minutes old and young were pushing back the furniture and the party ended up with a reel.

Charles did not step on the sleigh once on the trip back to the Fort. He ran all the way up the snowy trail, a light and fleet as the flying dog team. And this time he would have been the first to recognise the presence of a guardian angel in his life, though he did not at all realize the great work she was to do.

Though neither of the young people guessed her high office, she had already taken her place on guard: another of his mother's angels, and one who was to be a stay and support in a time of strain and stress.

CHAPTER XIV The Coulee

Just as soon as they might call with propriety Charles and Archie ran down to Chief Factor Murray's to pay their respects to the ladies. To their dismay they found that the Chief Factor had driven down to the Lower Fort that morning, taking his niece with him, and they were compelled to sit with Mrs. Murray, and listen to the poor lady's longings for Edinburgh and her descriptions of all she had suffered in the winters by the Red River. They appeared to find her very entertaining, however, for they lingered by the fire, listening in absorbed attention until it was so late they had to leave, unless they intended to stay for dinner again without an invitation.

They were invited to many other places for dinner after that, but Charles was always disappointed at not meeting Flora again. She went about very little. The gossips said her uncle was afraid of her meeting impecunious young men. She was to make a great marriage some day.

The New Year brought many changes in the fort. Halliday was transferred to the Lower Fort, and early in the year Johnny McBain was sent out on the bleak prairie to take charge of one of the winter posts.

It was a drear lone place, a post opened only in the winter and spring, but important as a point to which the Indians could easily come in the spring with their furs. Poor Johnny rode away with a half-breed servant one bitter day, cursing the Hudson's Bay Company from factor to trapper, and his place was taken by a relative of the Bourgeois who came up from Norway House with the winter packet.

With the first signs of spring Fort Garry awoke to tremendous activity. Hunters and trappers began to come in to the fort with their furs to be bartered against last winter's supplies. From the wide stretches of Assiniboia district the outlying trading posts sent in their carts with their harvest of furs, and the voyageurs and the freighters who went out with the cart brigade began to gather.

Everyone from Chief Factor to servant worked at top speed. MacNeill drove himself and everyone ruthlessly.

Outside the fort wall the conical lodges of the Indians began to spring up, although most of the hunters lived in the open without any shelter whatever, stretching out beside their fire at night, and sleeping under the skies whether they sent moonlight or rain. The old fort became a joyous bedlam, men and women, dogs and children swarmed under the wall and entered the enclosure. Night and day there was singing and laughing, dancing and drinking, horse-racing and gambling and always an uproar of howling fighting dogs.

Before the furs were ready to be taken to the coast they were beaten in the yard, to take all the dust and dirt out of them, and packed into a huge fur press. There was a constant sound of banging, laughing and shouting as the cleaning process went on.

The Indians moved about either

... Why Ford is the
universal quality car



ADAPTABILITY

Adaptability is an outstanding quality of the Ford.

It is used everywhere for every conceivable type of transportation with uniform success. Its readiness for any task is proverbial.

Such adaptability says all that need be said for the basic Ford qualities.

See Your Nearest Ford Dealer

Ford

CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS

entirely naked or draped in gay new blankets, red or green, or white sprinkled with vermilion powder, and all wore elaborate feather headdresses. Boats and canoes came sweeping down the rivers, carts came creaking in across the plain from the outlying districts, laden with furs and pemmican and dried meat.

The Company's business was built up on a vast system of credit, and the whole country was in its debt. So the furs brought in one spring had to be checked off against the hunter's debt of the year before, and another debt contracted for nets, ammunition, blankets, tea, tobacco and finery.

Charles was so busy that he had not time to even look towards Kildonan, till one day, much to his joy, the Chief sent him with a message to the Lower Fort, giving him Sally to ride.

He galloped away down the King's Highway, the black gluey road that followed the river behind the settlers' houses. He was full of high hopes. Not since the dinner party had he seen the Princess, except at church, and not regularly there. He was determined that he should see her this time if he had to ride up to the old Factor's door and boldly ask for her.

It was a flawless spring day, too early for green grass or buds, but on every side streams laughed and leaped on their way to the river, and there was promise of birds and flowers in the balmy wind and the warm fragrance of the damp earth.

Charles had a brief visit with a quiet, subdued Halliday, and transacted his business with a briskness and despatch that won the admiration of the Chief Factor. The Bourgeois little guessed what was the mainspring of his energy this afternoon.

He was mounted and riding back in a very short time, but he had not gone many miles before his speed slackened. He drew up at an old log bridge where the highway crossed a little stream. Here a driveway ran off the road and up to the door of the Chief Factor Murray's house. A path turned to the left and followed the stream down into the coulee. Charles turned Sally's head towards the path. He might have the good fortune to meet her here again.

The little stream brawled and scolded its way to the river, the soft glow of the sunlight glancing upon it. In the depths of the ravine a White Throat was pouring out his little song of love and longing. Charles halted in the shadow of a willow clump to listen. Perhaps it was the same instinct that stirred in the heart of the little singer that made him whistle softly the tune of "Brignal Banks."

He paused to flick a fly off Sally's satin coat, the first of the season—a troublesome herald sent out to announce the tormenting horde that would soon follow. Then he sat with the whip lying against the mare's flanks, as though changed to an equestrian statue, his whole being taken up with listening, for up from behind the screen of willows and hazel bushes that covered the pathway came a sound of singing. It was the song he had just been whistling, soft and thrilling:

"O, Brignal banks are wild and fair,
And Greta woods are green,
And you may gather garlands there
Would grace a summer queen."

Charles leaped from his horse and, taking his bridle over his arm, hurried down the pathway, along the bank of the creek. The song ceased suddenly; there was no sign of any one in all the long green aisle winding down to the river. He stood and listened again, the shadows of the bare branches playing over his face. The path forked here to the right and left, and he did not know which way to take. Then he took up the song where it had been dropped:

"If, maiden, thou would wend with me
To leave both tower and town . . ."

He paused, listening with all his might, and there it came, much farther away, down the right-hand path:

"Thou first must guess what life we lead,
That dwell by dale and down. . . ."

He ran down the path whence the voice came, Sally's trotting hoofs making a most incongruous commotion. The coulee narrowed here, the pathway disappeared, and the trees and bushes were so thick he could lead Sally no farther.

Through a break in the tree-screen that bordered the top of the coulee he could catch a glimpse of the substantial log house where Flora lived, a column of smoke rising from the low chimney. He waited a moment, then sang a little louder:

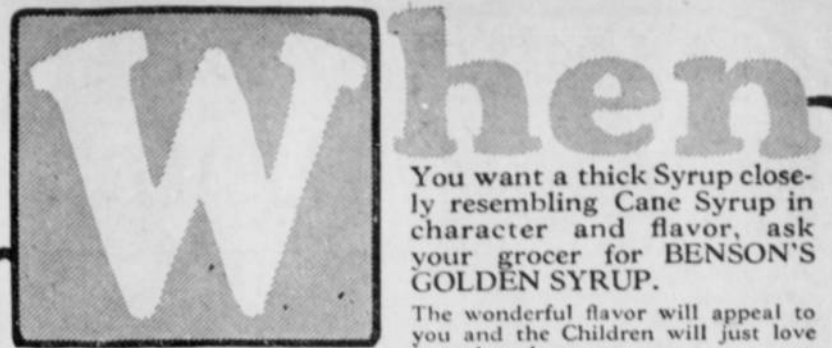
"And if thou canst that riddle read,
As read full well you may,
Then to the green wood thou shalt speed
As blithe as Queen of May."

Still no reply. The little White Throat, who had fled far down the ravine from his rivals, took up his interrupted song once more, and the woods rang with his call.

Suddenly, from the open space where the house appeared, there sprang a small, brown object, uttering sharp, impatient yelps. He was in desperate haste, as though he had just escaped from prison. His short legs fairly walloped the dead leaves of last year as he leaped down the bank. He flew straight past Charles and darted around the thick hazel bush beside which he was standing, bursting into a storm of joyous barking.

Charles leaped after him, and there, was the singer, her eyes laughing, her face flushed, her bonnet off, and all her golden hair ruffled by the branches and shining in the flickering light.

"Oh," she cried, "you bad Burk! How could you be such a traitor as to tell?"



You want a thick Syrup closely resembling Cane Syrup in character and flavor, ask your grocer for BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP.

The wonderful flavor will appeal to you and the Children will just love it on bread

Write for our New Edwardsburg Recipe Book free.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

BENSON'S

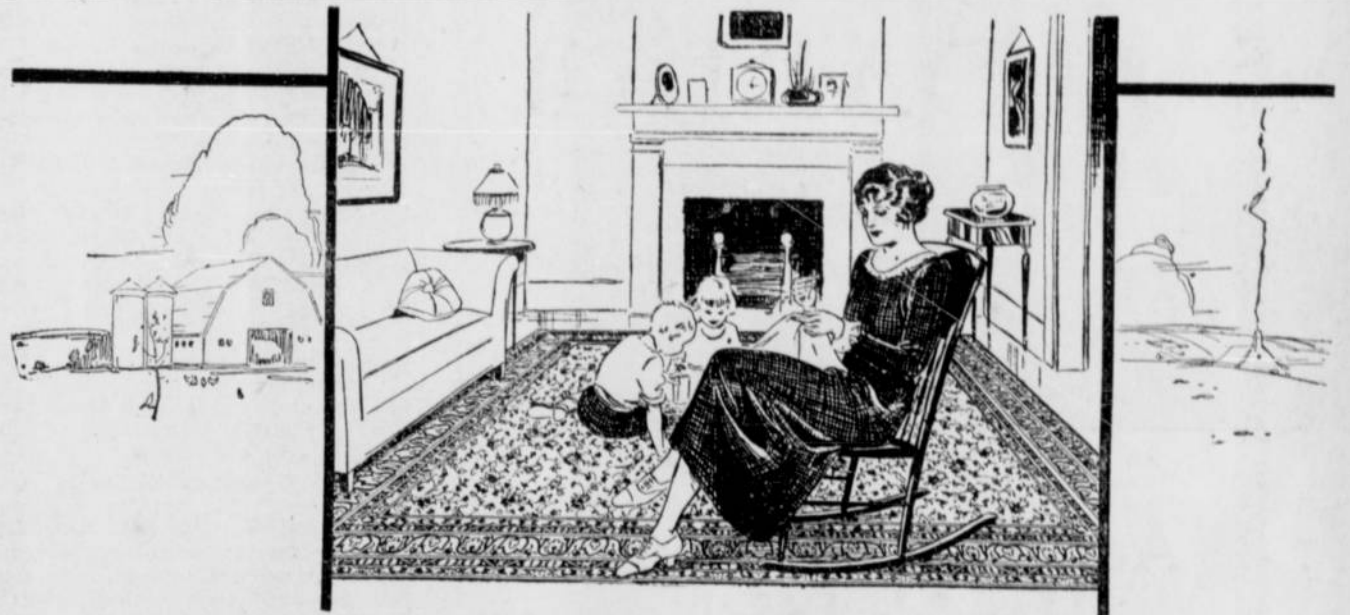
GOLDEN SYRUP



A Friend of the Family B.G.3

Important Dates to Remember

Saskatchewan Corn Show, Indian Head, November 18 and 19.
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, November 13 to 21.
International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, November 28 to December 5.
International Livestock Show, Chicago, November 28 to December 5.
Western Canada Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, February 9, 10, 11 and 12.



You will LIKE staying indoors with Floors like these

Time does not drag in a bright, cheery room so you don't mind a bit staying home. Your colourful Dominion Linoleum Rugs are such a contrast to the dullness outside. And so cosy and homelike and easy to keep spotlessly clean.

Dominion Linoleum Rugs

save endless hours of scrubbing and sweeping. They lie flat without fastening and will not crack, tear or curl at the edges. Luxurious, sanitary, long wearing, low in price, there is nothing like them anywhere.

Dominion Linoleum by the Yard

An ideal flooring made in widths sufficient to cover any ordinary room from wall to wall, without seam or crack. Has all the practical and durable features of Dominion Linoleum Rugs. Many beautiful designs to choose from at remarkably low prices.

At House Furnishing and General Stores.

Always turn over the edge and look for the burlap back. It's your guarantee of long and satisfactory service.



Coats of Beauty

The newest of the World's fashions

Any woman wearing either of these coats would be admired by all. You can have either or both for less money than elsewhere in Canada, and the price is the same no matter where you live.

Our method of selling "Hallam" Furs and Garments "direct to wearer" by mail saves you the retail profits.

There is a wonderful array of bargains in wearing apparel illustrated in

Hallam's Fashion Book

showing the newest popular modes from Paris, London, New York and Toronto in

Furs "from Trapper to Wearer"
 Fur Coats Scarfs Chokers
 Dresses Millinery Shoes

Cloth Coats Fur Trimmed or Untrimmed

This book is FREE—Send for your copy to-day, address as below.

Hallam Mail Order Corporation Limited
 457 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO

Make your wants widely known through *Classified ads.*



An Attractive Home of Western Red Cedar

Add Years to Your Home's Life!

If you will simply insist on Western Red Cedar (from the Pacific Northwest) for roof, sidewalks, exterior trim, interior mouldings, porch ceiling and columns, cornices, garage, etc., you will add years to your new home's life.

Western Red Cedar is from 25 to 75 per cent. more durable than white oak, according to the United States Forest Products Laboratories. It contains neither pitch nor resin to mar the surface finish. It does not warp, twist nor shrink. It works very easily. It takes paint, stain or enamel beautifully. Its buff color renders it charming when left natural.

For sidewalks there's no material more beautiful and enduring than

"Beaver" Brand---6-inch Bevel Siding

Cut from Western Red Cedar of the highest grade

Write for full information

THURSTON-FLAVELLE LIMITED

PORT MOODY, B.C.

Western Red Cedar

"The Wood That Nature Armed Against Decay"

She caught up the little dog and gave him a playful shake.

"Good dog!" cried the Young Chevalier, patting the little dog's satin head. "He must be the good genie that reveals the fairies when they are hidden."

She stepped out into the path, adjusting her bonnet and shawl.

She smoothed Sally's sleek flank. "What a beauty she is!"

"She belongs to the Bourgeois. He lets me ride her sometimes."

"Then you must be a wonderful rider, or Mr. MacNeill would never let you have his Sally. He likes you, though," she added, glancing sideways at him, her hands caressing Sally's flank. "He told my Uncle Murray that you are one of the promising young men of the service."

Charles felt a rush of grateful warmth towards the Bourgeois for commending him in such an important quarter. He was already amply paid for all the extra work of the past winter. He could not think of anything more to say for the wonder of being with her here alone in the woods. She was silent, too, suddenly afraid that she would forget about Marie Rose.

"I must go back to my garden," she said breathlessly. "I have been planting sweet peas. I ran down here to look for crocuses, but it's too early."

"When shall I see you again?" he asked wistfully. "I missed you last Sunday. People should attend church regularly," he added piously.

They both laughed at that. "And you were away when we called," Charles complained. He waited for an invitation to come again, but there was none. Her eyes looked troubled. "We—my aunt—is not very strong, and we live so quietly," she faltered.

"Do you come down into the coulee often?" he asked, with deep cunning.

"Sometimes; I like this little grove because it reminds me of Strathnairn, my old home in Upper Canada."

"Perhaps you may be down here tomorrow?" Charles asked breathlessly. "I often ride down here on Saturdays. I hope tomorrow."

There was a tremulous question in his voice.

She felt herself yielding. She was forgetting all that Adelaide had told her about Marie Rose Cameron.

"Sometimes I ride down to the Stone Fort on Saturdays too," she said. "But I'm never sure." She hesitated and finally added, "And often my Uncle comes with me."

She turned and walked up the pathway, Charles following, with Sally's bridle over his arm.

Continued on Page 22

Passing of Sir James Lougheed

On Monday morning, November 2, Sir James Lougheed, Conservative leader of the Senate of Canada, passed quietly away in Ottawa, after a struggle with pneumonia, which came



Sir James Lougheed

on after bronchitis. Sir James was a much loved and widely trusted man, kindly in manner and never self-seeking in his activities. To all who knew or consulted him he was easily approached, never flustered and able to give wise counsel and advice as needed. Among his political conferees he was trusted and regarded



Cuticura Should Be In Every Home

Daily use of Cuticura Soap keeps the pores active and the skin clear and healthy, while the Ointment heals pimples and other irritations. Cuticura Talcum is a delicately medicated antiseptic powder of pleasing fragrance.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



with confidence, and it may be well understood that he and Senator Raoul Dandurand were able to arrange affairs of the Senate amicably and with becoming dignity.

Sir James Lougheed was an Ontario Canadian, born at Brampton, in 1854. He lived in his native province until at 28 he came West. He stayed over at Winnipeg for a while, but in that year, 1882, railway construction work was uppermost, and with commendable energy Lougheed decided to move on west. He got as far as Calgary on the same train with some of the railway officials on their first trip west.

Young Lougheed's father was a carpenter and builder, so it was expected James would follow that trade. But after he had to decide for himself he saw reasons why he should study law, which he did, and it was not long after he arrived in Calgary that he was actively employed at the profession. In 1889 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and being of the enterprising type he took part in public affairs and in land investments at Calgary. He was from early days until quite recently one of the largest taxpayers of Calgary, the home city where he has been laid to rest.

It was in 1889, that Lougheed, then only 35, was appointed to the Senate, of which House he was an honorable member to the time of his death. In the session of 1906-7, on retirement of Mackenzie Bowell, on no effort of his, Senator Lougheed was appointed Conservative leader of the Upper House, which duty he carried on for 19 years. In 1907, Senator Lougheed was knighted. In 1918 he was made Minister of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment, a duty which his kindly nature and business training enabled him to discharge with pleasure and to the satisfaction of many soldiers and of his leader. Sir James was also Minister of the Interior in the 1921 Meighen ministry.

A widow, one daughter and four sons survive. The funeral service at Ottawa was attended by many prominent in public life, and was simple and impressive in character.

The Countrywoman

What Shall I Read?

NOW that the long winter evenings are with us, the thoughts of many farm people will turn to the subject of reading matter, for it is with books that the most of us find greatest pleasure and entertainment. Today good literature is so easily obtainable that no one, not even on the remotest farmstead, need lose touch with world thought and progress and with the good old books of days gone by.

I have heard it said that too many people cease serious reading when they leave school, forgetting that books will unlock the doors to all the wonders of the world and prove sometimes to be the best friends they can own. In the choice of objective there is practically no limit; we may read for instruction, for inspiration, for entertainment, to stimulate thought or to give us a command of those indispensable tools of the brain—words. Arnold Bennett, the famous English writer, says: "Literature, instead of being an accessory, is the fundamental sine qua non (necessity) of complete living."

So gather together during the winter months a rich storehouse of good books. If you cannot or do not desire to buy books, remember that the Open Shelf Library and the travelling libraries are always available. This service is open to both individuals and societies. I know of a great many farm women's associations who are making good use of these in their particular communities. Lists are issued by these libraries from time to time, giving one a very wide range of subjects to choose from, from famous old classics down to current modern literature.

So many women, who belong to some library or other, are often heard to remark: "I never seem to know what to read. I choose a book because the title sounds interesting, and then when it comes I don't like it at all."

There are so many thousands of authors and so many thousands of books that it would be quite impossible to give any specific lists of books that might be recommended. The library catalogs are often helpful. Readers should also watch for reviews of books in newspapers and magazines. One can, however, indicate certain subjects that might be profitably covered during a winter's course of reading, and one can look up these general headings in the lists and choose therefrom those particular books that make the most appeal.

Take the classics. Contrary to general opinion, they are not dull and heavy reading as is often supposed. Charles Lamb, for instance, has given us essays full of happy human interest and appeal.

Then it is a good plan to learn something about one's own country—its beauties, its natural resources, its industries, its sports and pastimes; something, too, of the history and romance of the Canadian people and the history of the British Empire and of foreign countries with whom our own story is closely entwined.

Inspiration can be derived from studying the lives of men and women notable in history and the lives of men and women of our own time. So have an important place in your reading for biography.

Women in particular should find interest and educational value in reading authoritative literature on such subjects as child training and child welfare; mothercraft; infant care; the care and feeding of children; sex education of the young; home economics, including the practice of nursing, household management, home decoration, food and dietetics, etc.; play and recreation, covering camping, organized games, pageants, folk dancing and singing; hygiene, both personal and social; medical research and social welfare; rural interests that concern church activities, rural school problems, co-operative schemes, social service, child labor and immigration, etc.

And don't forget fiction, both past and present. Dickens, Thackeray, George Elliott, the Brontës, should be included in every home library or borrowed from time to time, as well as the works of contemporary writers.

I would recommend that you read the Bible, not only because it is the greatest of all books and an endless source of inspiration and spiritual uplift to all mankind, but because it contains some examples of the finest English ever written.

Let us make the most of the accessible storage of human ideas and emotions

contained in good books. To quote Mr. Bennett again: "Literature exists so that where one man has lived finely, ten thousand may afterwards live finely."—Kathleen Redman Strange.

The Alteration Fever

Quite often we have heard this jocular remark from men: "My wife is the limit for changing things around. When I come in for supper I sometimes can scarcely recognize the living-room or the bedroom." This very alteration fever, while undesirable if carried to an extreme, frequently is as good as a tonic for the various members of the family. In fact it has a somewhat similar effect to a vacation. One of the chief benefits of a holiday is that a person has a change of scenery and steps out of the well-worn grooves of everyday life.

People who periodically change the position or nature of home furnishings achieve the same thing in a different way. A slip-cover for an old chair or sofa, a new position for the piano and chairs, cheerful covers for cushions, a fresh coat of paint for a dingy chair, a new picture in the place of an old one, and freshly laundered curtains make a room seem entirely different and redeem it from monotony. To a man such refurnishing is nothing more or less than the result of the alteration fever; to a woman who perforce lives much of her life within the four walls of her home, it acts as a tonic or even as a stimulant and from that standpoint alone it is well worth while. Not only does it benefit the homemaker, but also her growing children who welcome a change in household garb like they do in the dress of the teacher. It also has a beneficial effect upon the man of the house himself despite his jocular remarks about his wife's propensities for "changing things around."

Home Amusements for Children

Now that the cold and stormy days have come the younger children are forced to spend much of their time indoors. The busy mother often finds it a problem to keep them amused.

There are many little games employed in the kindergarten which would be equally effective in the home.

The sewing cards never fail to attract little people, especially when the designs are of cunning animals or familiar objects. These cards may be purchased from any school supply house or ordered through a local stationer. They may also be made from pieces of pasteboard. These should be cut into six-inch squares and then some simple design should be drawn or transferred upon them. To transfer a design from a magazine or catalog, and anything of simple outline is suitable, place a piece of carbon paper between the picture in the magazine and the square of cardboard and trace the outline of the picture. Prick holes through the cardboard every half-inch around the design. Then thread a large needle with colored thread or yarn and start the child to sew in the perforations. When he completes his design he will be very proud of his needlework.

If there is a package of beans in the house it can serve its turn in amusing the wee people. Draw an outline on a paper or on the floor of a circle, a square or even of the digits—one, two and their followers and let the children place the beans end for end all around the drawing.

An old catalog or magazine and a blunt pair of scissors (sharp points are unsafe for children) will provide an afternoon's amusement. If the little girl will choose a lady, cut her out, and then cut out her wardrobe and fit it on her, her play will be instructive as well as amusing. Her brother may cut out pictures of furnishings for the various rooms in the house or equipment for a farmer, a mechanic or different workmen.

Toothpicks can also be employed to make plans for houses, chairs, beds, implements and other familiar objects.

New games can be invented from time to time and household material utilized. These, with the telling of an occasional nursery story will make the days spent in the house with mother almost as interesting as the big outdoors.—Mrs. S. B. Mason.

To cut a glass bottle, wrap two wet strips of paper on either side of the line where the break is desired. Nick the glass along the line with a file and then hold it over a hot flame. The break will occur quite easily.—M. O. H.

Your Grocer Sells

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

Have you tried it? The tiny rich-flavored leaves and tips are sealed air-tight. Finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Insist upon SALADA.



Every Woman Deserves One

The SMP Roaster is a fine time saver. You put the roast or fowl in the oven. The roaster does the rest, bastes, roasts to perfection. It roasts with very little shrinkage, thus saving dollars every year. None of the tasty meat juices are lost; all the rich flavor is retained. Besides you can buy cheaper cuts, for it makes cheap cuts taste like choice ones.

The close fitting cover keeps all the cooking odors and the grease inside the roaster—the smell of cooking doesn't fill the house, and the oven is kept sweet and clean. Best of all, it cleans out in a jiffy after the roasting. These are splendid vessels. Price 85c. to \$3.50 according to size and finish. Sold in all hardware stores.

SMP
Enameled
ROASTER



The Windsor Salt FREAKIES

Boys and girls! The strangest menagerie you ever saw! Paste the black pieces shown here together, mention this paper and send to us for

FREE BOOK OF CUT-OUTS

And a story of how the purest salt in Canada is brought to your table as told by a girl who saw it all. Write to Windsor Salt, Windsor, Ont.

Also Makers of

REGAL TABLE SALT
FREE RUNNING

CUT
OUT
No. 5

VENO'S LIGHTNING
Cough Syrup
SOLD EVERYWHERE



"How about it, Daddy?"

I shall be all right,
but what about
Mother till I can
be her man?"

Protection with Profit

Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

35

A Gentleman Adventurer

Continued from Page 20

They moved very slowly but they reached the edge of the bluff, and her home stood out against the sky, the windows aflame in the setting sun.

"Why, Burk, we'll be late for dinner," she cried. "Good-night, Monsieur Chevalier."

Charles wanted to walk with her to her door, but knew he was dismissed. He stood and watched her across the level sward, and then he leaped upon his horse and rode back to the Fort, his heart as light as Sally's flying hoofs.

CHAPTER XVI

The Outlaw

Back to old Fort Garry again! Charles galloped joyously down the southern bank of the Assiniboine towards the old grey walls and towers of the place that had now come to be home.

The Prairie Queen was lying near the shore, just arrived from her first voyage of the season. The men were taking off her cargo, but there was none of the joyous shouting and uproar that generally accompanied the Commodore's presence. When the scow had come to take the carts over Charles heard the reason. The brave old Skipper had run his last trip on the Red River and had gone on a voyage far out on an unknown sea.

As soon as Charles had reported at the fort and had been rejoiced over by Archie he ran down to the vessel to see Madame Hawkins. He found her sitting in her little cook's galley wringing her hands and loudly lamenting the Commodore's passing.

He had been ill all winter, and she had begged him not to take this trip, but he could not bear to think of the Prairie Queen taking the shoals and sand bars of the Red River without him. And so he had come, and just as they were leaving Pembina, his hands had dropped from the wheel.

"An' sure, he'd been cursin' that young Divil of a Jimmy LaTour jist the minit before, jist as fine an' aise as iver, an' I sez to meself, I sez, the ould rascal's goin' to bould out for another ten year. An' 'he next minit he was gone, an' here I'm left a lone lorn widdy woman!" She broke into a loud wailing again, rocking to and fro and moaning. "Sure what's to become o' me an' me pore Eily, an' her so far away!"

Charles tried to comfort her, and finally succeeded so well, that he left her drinking a cup of tea and contemplating a second venture into matrimony.

"Troth, an' I'll niver see the loikes o' him again," she declared, with a heaving sigh. "But if iver I marry again it'll be wan o' the Company's men I'll be havin'."

"We won't forget that," Charles promised. "The first good match we see here at Fort Garry we'll send for you."

With this assurance for her future and the hope of a relief from her lonely widowhood, Madame Commodore sailed away back to Georgetown, and it was under undreamed of circumstances that Charles's promise to her was fulfilled.

Chief Factor MacNeill and some of the other officers had left for the great annual Council meeting of the Company's chiefs at Norway House. Charles was a little disappointed that he had not seen the Chief to remind him of his claims before he left, but his natural optimism soon dispelled any fears on that score. He had a much greater disappointment awaiting him, however. Retired Chief Factor Murray had gone to visit his daughter, who was married to the Chief Factor of Winnipeg House, far north on Lake Winnipeg, and had taken his wife and niece with him, and the coulee and all the Red River banks were left desolate.

The spring rush of work was over and the summer was quiet. Charles had little to do, and had plenty of horses to ride, but what was the use of a horse when Brignal Banks were desolate.

Archie and he rode much together nevertheless. They swam and paddled on the river, went shooting and fishing, and all the while Charles was dreaming great dreams of what might happen when the result of the Council meeting was known. He would be able to write to his mother to let her know how well he was doing and she would be so proud. And, who knew, perhaps someone else would be proud too.

The Bourgeois returned with news of many promotions and Bachelors' Hall was in great excitement. Halliday's was the first to be announced. He had been given his commission and departed for his new post west of Lake Winnipegosis in the Swan River District. His good fortune was the subject of many jeering remarks, but no surprise was felt. Halliday had a powerful father-in-law. The chief accountant was another who had received honors. He, too, had been made Chief Trader.

"His relative position will be so far removed from ours," Ferguson remarked, as they sat up on the parapet of the fort wall in the evening, and tried to smoke the mosquitoes away, "that he won't know what an apprentice clerk is. Probably he'll think it's some kind of a small animal the Indians eat."

As they feared, his honors had gone to the chief accountant's head.

"There'll be no more of this confounded 'Sam Sanderson,'" he confided to Charles. "I am going to see that Campbell addresses me as Chief Trader Sanderson. Considering our relative positions—"

He was interrupted by Campbell, who came striding into the office.

"Hello, Sam Sanderson!" he cried heartily. "Congratulations! Hear you've received your commission."

Charles waited anxiously for news of his own fate. MacNeill was tremendously busy, and rumors floated through the smoke of Bachelors' Hall that all had not gone well with him at the meeting of the Council. He was not one of the Family Compact and there had been trouble between him and Cameron, it was whispered. When Governor McTavish returned no one knew what might happen.

In the face of all these rumors Charles hesitated to press his own claims, but the opportunity came the week after the Chief Factor's return. Sanderson had sent him over to MacNeill's office

on an errand, and when the business was transacted, Charles ventured:

"I have been wondering, sir, if you had any news for me regarding my work for the past year. I thought perhaps there would be some settlement of my case."

"Your case?" the Chief regarded him with impatient enquiry. "What about?"

Charles experienced an uncomfortable sinking sensation. "You promised, you remember, that if I took charge of the packing-room it would mean either early promotion or extra pay. I have done it for eight months now."

The Chief Factor's brows came down. "It's obviously impossible that we could give our attention to such trivial details at a meeting of the Council," he replied curtly. "What is the matter? Are you not satisfied with your work?"

"I am not complaining, sir. I was merely reminding you that you asked me to undertake some special work for you last Autumn, which you said would be amply paid for."

MacNeill stared at him. "Young man," he said, leaning over the desk and tapping it with his long, lean fingers, "have you read your contract? How much does it call for?"

"I know that it says 20 pounds the first year, but—"

"And how much the second year?"

"I know what my contract calls for, sir," replied Charles, the blood coming up hot into his face. "I am not talking about that. I am talking about the verbal contract you made with me for extra work, Mr. MacNeill."

The Bourgeois' eyes flamed. "I made no contract with you, sir! You are here to serve the Company and you are being paid as other clerks."

Charles stood up. "Then do you mean to tell me I am not to have any recognition of the fact that I have done twice the work the other clerks of my station have done?" he demanded.

The governor shoved aside some papers with a weary air. "Please spare me your heroics, Mr. Stuart, and use your energy on reading your contract."

To be continued next week

Premier King Decides to Stick

Continued from Page 3

and could not get another dissolution no matter what they advised. They have made their appeal and have been defeated.

"Mr. King is now merely the leader of a minority group. There has never been a case in Canada, and none for a third of a century in Britain, where the leader of a minority group has waited for the calling of parliament, or has refused to resign immediately the will of the people was known. Mr. Baldwin waited for parliament in 1923, but Mr. Baldwin emerged from the election the leader of by far the largest group. In Mr. Baldwin's case also, parliament being already called to meet in three weeks, there was no time for a new government to be formed and ready to meet the house.

"Mr. Drury, in April, 1923, announced, and announced properly, that if another party were returned larger than his own in the then forthcoming elections, it would be his constitutional duty to resign in favor of the leader of that party.

"Mr. King declared as the reason for his appeal to the people that his government could not satisfactorily conduct public business while depending upon Progressive support. In defiance of this declaration he now decides to cling to office, though depending infinitely more than he was before upon Progressive support.

"Of the 27 Progressives, Independents and Labor candidates elected, 18 of them denounced his record and defeated his candidates.

"The premier himself and eight of his ministers have been rejected. The popular majority against his government is overwhelming.

"To cling to office under such circumstances is usurpation of power and contempt of the popular will."

Hon. E. C. Drury, former premier of Ontario replied to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as follows:

"There is no parallel between the case in Ontario in 1923 and the present federal situation. There was no sharp line of demarcation on a straight policy in the 1923 election, as there was in this election in Canada.

"In this case there was the straight

issue of protection. The protectionist party, led by Mr. Meighen, is in a minority of the House. There are more anti-protectionists elected than protectionists. There is, therefore, no reason why Premier King and the Progressives and Independents, all opposed to the Tory protection policy, should not get together if they can and carry on the government.

"If Mr. Patenaude and a number of his followers had been elected no doubt Mr. Meighen would have been glad to form an alliance with them so that he could carry on a government. That would have been an exact parallel to the present case.

"But if Mr. Meighen were to form a government now he would be able to carry on only until the House meets, and he would be beaten on the first vote on his budget. The country does not want another election immediately if it is possible for the government to be carried on."

On December 6 the prime minister announced he had decided to call parliament together for December 10, adhering to the previous official summons. The following statement was issued on the same date:

"By proclamation published in the Canada Gazette, September 12, 1925, parliament was summoned to meet on Thursday, the tenth day of December, 1925. At a meeting of the cabinet held this afternoon, it was decided to have parliament meet on that date, unless in the interval it should appear that under the law it will not be possible to have all constituencies represented.

"The chief election officer has advised the government that until the end of the month it will be impossible to say definitely whether in some electoral districts delays required under the Dominion Elections Act for recounts or otherwise, might not prevent the official return of members-elect to attend the opening of parliament if it were to meet on December 10.

"On November 30, therefore, the government proposes to advise His Excellency either to call parliament for the dispatch of business on the date already fixed, or on such later date as, having regard to the circumstances as they then appear, it will be possible for all the members-elect to have been officially returned and all constituencies duly represented."

Canadian Daily Press on Election Results

With a marked degree of satisfaction the morning after, which was tempered with some caution, The Montreal Gazette was willing to have Mackenzie King step down. It saw no chance for a coalition:

"The axe of electoral dissatisfaction has fallen most heavily on the necks of those directly responsible for the government's mistakes. The hope of an amalgamating the Liberals and Progressives and forming a coalition ministry which the Progressives would control, is not open to Mr. King, who has been left no right to seek to maintain his place as premier, even if he has the desire. The Conservatives, gaining largely from both Liberals and Progressives, will be the largest group in the House of Commons, if they do not have an actual majority. The sooner Mr. King retires from a position he never was suited to fill the better will it be for what reputation he has left."

After carrying on a very energetic partisan effort and in the course of an editorial in which it reads the country a good lesson what it must do to be saved, the Montreal Star says:

"The feeling today among non-partisan people—and they are the vast majority—is that it is unfortunate for Canada that the result was not more decisive. It is also unfortunate that the results puts so much emphasis on the mischievous evil of 'sectionalism'. No man can view with comfort the spectacle of Quebec and Ontario voting almost solidly against each other. On the surface, the solidity of the West seems to have been at least splintered; but it may be found that this appearance is more superficial than real."

The Toronto Globe regards the result as one which calls for careful speech and action:

Continued on Page 27

Criticizes Pool Policy

Continued from Page 3

question of selling and that of handling grain come under two very separate headings.

500 Farmer-owned Elevators

While the average grower has great faith in the possibilities of the pool system of selling grain, this faith does not appear to extend to the board of directors, who appear to be in an extraordinary hurry to stampede their members into the ownership of handling facilities before the expiration of even the first contract. If Alberta and those other wheat pools operating in other parts of the country do not find the ownership of handling facilities of any great consequence in the selling of their members grain, then why should Saskatchewan? and especially in view of the fact that farmer-owned companies operating at more than 500 points in the province are handling pool grain on a cost basis.

Last year the "Co-op." saved pool contract signers some hundreds of thousands of dollars through competition afforded by the company in establishing lower handling charges on pool street wheat. The pool had entered into an agreement for the payment of five cents per bushel to line companies for handling pool street wheat of grades No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, and six cents for the lower grades. The "Co-op." offered to enter into agreement with the pool for handling pool wheat at a flat rate of four cents per bushel, but the pool declined to accept. In spite of this, the company undertook to handle and did handle pool street wheat at four cents per bushel, and thereby brought about a general reduction in the handling charges at all elevators in Saskatchewan.

Last Year Satisfactory

It will be remembered that during the fall of 1924, the pool directors criticized the company for having failed to sign a contract with them, but when the whole affair was openly discussed at the annual general meeting of the company, the representatives of the pool, under pressure of the delegates, commended the handling service rendered by the company and the company's delegates endorsed the action of the company for having rendered all possible assistance to the pool consistent with good business.

Immediately following the last general meeting of the company, held in December, 1924, steps were taken by the company to determine at a joint conference between the pools, the United Grain Growers and the "Co-op.", means by which these farmer-owned organizations might co-operate in the handling of grain to further and protect the interests of both pool members and shareholders of the company and to determine upon what basis fair and equitable arrangements might be made for the use of the companies' elevators by the pools.

At these conferences, the "Co-op." put forward a proposal through which service would be rendered at cost to pool growers delivering their grain to co-operative elevators. The company also offered to share the earnings of its terminal elevators on the basis of the volume of grain diverted into these terminals by the pool. The co-op. further offered to permit the pool to use the company's country elevator agents to also act as the pools agents in the country districts. The complete co-operation of the pool in this agreement could have assisted materially in reducing the cost of handling grain through country elevators.

Volume Regulates Cost

The cost of operating country elevators is governed by the volume of grain passing through the elevators. The company placed its facilities unreservedly at the disposal of the pool. A method was afforded through which the pool was enabled to obtain for its members unexcelled grain handling service at the lowest possible cost. And yet the official representatives of the pool, through various technical objections, found excuses which prevented

the signing of the agreement until after they had obtained the endorsement of the delegates to the annual meeting of the pool to a program providing for the absorption of the Co-op. or the duplication of facilities, aimed to club the company out of existence.

The Co-operative Elevator Company was established out of funds supplied by the public treasury of Saskatchewan with the object of providing all farmers of the province with a means of marketing their grain co-operatively. The pool has secured amendments to the Canada Grain Act, and has established the policy of handling only the grain of pool contract signers through the elevators operated by the pool. Now these directors of the pool seek to take away from the non-pool farmers the liberty of marketing their grain through co-operative elevators. The policy of the "Co-op." ever since its inception has been that of handling the grain of non-members on an equal basis with that of a member of the organization. The doors of every one of the 450 co-operative elevators in Saskatchewan are open for the farmer, pool or non-pool, and whether he has a bushel or a car lot of grain to market.

Need of Harmony

Much can be accomplished by the farmer-owned grain-handling and marketing organizations of Western Canada by working together harmoniously. The avowed intention of certain men, some of whom are now officials of the Saskatchewan pool, prior to the time the first board was elected, was that of absorption of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. This was their object even before they considered the advisability of the pool operating its own system of country and terminal elevator facilities, and that has been their lodestar throughout the past year and the sole reason for the fact that harmonious relations have not existed between the "Co-op." and the pool. It is quite apparent that the pool cannot hope to decrease the handling charge on its members' grain through the ownership of facilities. Duplication of existing facilities can mean nothing but the absolute waste of millions of dollars of the farmers' money, and resolutions which were engineered through the annual meeting of the pool give the pool directors complete power, should they fail in their attempt to absorb the "Co-op." to spend millions of dollars covering deductions for the entire period of the present contract, in duplicating facilities where the acreage signed up to the pool is the heaviest.

It so happens, and these figures are quite familiar to members of the pool directorate, that the pool acreage is heaviest at points where "Co-op." elevators are located, due largely to the assistance given in organizing the pool by the company and its shareholders. This means that these men are prepared to go to the extreme of attempting to club the Co-operative Elevator Company out of existence if they cannot succeed in their absorption scheme. Their thoughts in their extreme desire for ownership of elevators do not run to providing farmer-owned elevators for farmers at the 400 Saskatchewan points which are not now served by their own elevators. It seems strange that men, presumably working in the interests of the farmer, would seek to destroy that which is already a success and rendering excellent service to both pool and non-pool farmers, when there is such a field for further developing the co-operative movement in the interests of agriculture in this province. Doubtless the directors of the pool will attempt to fasten the responsibility for their high-handed action upon their delegates, but in this they must inevitably fail now that their recommendations to the delegates have been brought into the light of day.

This statement is issued as a word of warning to the farmers of this province to carefully examine the unlimited power asked for and accepted by the directors of the pool in the resolutions on elevator policy. Nothing can be lost and certainly many millions of dollars can be saved by a frank discussion of this pool policy.—F. W. Riddell.



"Smiles"

Four Cereal Foods in One

—cream of the wheat, whole wheat flour, Graham flour, and bran. Everything necessary for building health and strength.

"Smiles" is the most nourishing food you can buy. It satisfies big appetites, and makes delightful cookies, too.

Starts the day right. Buy it in the 8-lb. family sack.

Use North-West Pastry Flour for light, crisp pastry. It saves shortening.

North West Mill & Feed Co. Ltd. Edmonton Alta.

FIRE - LIGHTNING - WINDSTORM

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Insurance in Force December 31, 1924, over

\$130,000,000.00

Surplus for Policyholders' Protection

\$1,600,000.00

A POLICY in our Company gives you

Protection up to 75 per cent. of the Actual Cash Value.

Partial Losses on buildings are paid in full.

Practically all Household Contents under one item.

Stacks of Hay and Grain are insured within 75 feet of buildings.

Livestock covered against Fire and Lightning on any farm property.

Draught Animals and their Harness when stabled temporarily anywhere.

Threshing Permit with no unreasonable restrictions.

Reduction for Lightning Rods and Chimneys from the foundation.

Prompt and Equitable Settlement of Losses.

No other Company gives as Broad a Policy
Why Pay More for Less?

CASH PREMIUMS—The Board Rate is \$2.00 per hundred for three years, where our Cash Rate is \$1.50 for the same class of farm business, making their rate one-third higher than ours. By insuring on the Cash Plan you are free from any further calls. **BONDS** for more than \$130,000.00 are on deposit with the Provincial Governments, more than enough to guarantee all our cash business.

ASSESSMENT MEMBERS—An ordinary Farm Risk can be insured with us on a Premium Note of 2 per cent., subject to an assessment in the fall of each year. The Board Companies' rate on farm property has been 2 per cent., or \$2.00 per hundred for over twenty out of the past twenty-five years. In that time our annual assessment has averaged less than 20 per cent., or \$1.20 for three years—a saving of 80c on every \$100 of insurance, a **REAL DIVIDEND** to our members of over 65 per cent., and nothing has been risked, for the Assessment Note has been for the amount they would have had to pay cash in advance to a Board Company before they had any protection. The Assessment Note Plan is better for the Assured as he only has to pay one-third each year instead of all in advance.

What is the liability of a member of a Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in case it should be wound up by a receiver?

Section 60, Chapter 85, Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, says: "No member of any such Mutual Insurance Company shall be liable in respect of any loss or other claim or demand against the Company otherwise than upon and to the extent of the amount unpaid upon his premium note or undertaking."

Similar enactments are in force in every other province in Canada.

\$1,000.00 REWARD

A certified cheque for \$1,000.00 is in the hands of the Manager of the Royal Bank, Wawanesa, Manitoba, and will be left until December 30, to be given to the first person who can show how any member of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada can be forced to pay more than the amount of his Premium Note in case the Company should be wound up by a liquidator.

You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by insuring: Your Farm Property, Your Town Dwelling, Your Churches, Your Schools with **THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1st PRIZE—RADIO
2nd Prize—WRIST
WATCH
3rd Prize—CAMERA
4th Prize—GENT'S
WATCH

HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRIZES

If you can re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and will also sell 25 packets of my Dainty Breath Perfume at 10 cents a packet, you will win one of these beautiful prizes. This is very easy to sell, so send in your answer NOW and get the Breath Perfume to sell right away. DAINTY DORA, Box 2, WATERFORD, ONT.

PUZZLE. Find SANTA CLAUS



First 4 Prizes
each a
Wrist Watch
100 Prizes
of each a
Fountain Pen

Hundreds of other Prizes

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each, you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so just mark Santa with an X and send it to us at once and if correct we will send you the Perfum to sell right away. Selfast Specialty Co. Dep D, Waterford, Ont.

Wrist Watch GIVEN



for selling only 20 boxes of Perfumes at 25c a box. No other conditions, & no waiting. Sell the perfume and this dandy Wrist Watch is yours FREE. Suitable for Girls or Boys. Send your Name and Address NOW to New Idea Gift Co., No. 4, Waterford, Ont.

Guide Classified Ads. produce quick, satisfactory results

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

U.F.M., which was held in the Marais School, on October 26, took the form of a whist drive. After the guests gathered at 8 p.m., the regular business meeting was called, when the program committee was appointed for the following year, comprising Mrs. T. W. McClelland, convener, Miss M. Munro, J. Empson and G. Breckon.

Eight tables took part in progressive whist, which lasted till about 11 p.m. At this hour four visitors, who had been speaking on the principles of the Progressive platform at Morris, arrived and gave short addresses on the political situation. The visitors were Miss M. E. Finch, Hon. W. R. Clubb and W. McKinnell, M.L.A.

Dave Irvine, the Junior U.F.M. secretary, reports that the Junior local in this district is looking forward to holding its rally for winter work in the near future.

A joint meeting of the Lauder U.F.W.M. and the annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing local of Lauder was held on October 22, in the Town Hall. The program consisted of an address by Miss M.

E. Finch, on the activities of the U.F.M. association during the past year and its program of work for the winter months. This was followed by an address by D. W. Storey, secretary of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, on the achievements of that organization during the past year. Following Mr. Storey's address the election of officers for the co-operative local for the ensuing year took place. The men and women then gathered in groups for a social evening, lunch being served by the ladies of the local. The farm people own the co-operative store in the town, which is under the management of Miss Lane, and is doing a very satisfactory business.

Wheat Pool Elections

Ballots for the election of delegates to represent the Wheat Pool contract signers were mailed early this week to all pool members in sub-district, where two or more candidates have been nominated.

There are now over 70,000 Saskatchewan growers in the pool. All did not receive ballots, however, as a number of the candidates were elected by acclamation.

The voting in this election is being conducted on a preferential ballot, voters being asked to mark their preference for as many candidates as there are on the ballot. The number "1" should be used for the voter's first choice, instead of marking with an "X." The voter's next preference should be marked with a "2," and so on, until all the candidates have been voted for.

This method of voting has been decided upon as the one most likely to assure that delegates be elected on a majority vote, and that the candidate best known throughout the sub-district in terms of reputation and ability, may be chosen.

THE DOO DADS

It was a bad day for Nicky Nutt when he and Tiny sat down in the shade of the old apple tree that all the kids in Dooville knew so well. "You take a nap, Tiny," said Nicky Nutt, as he sat down on a box to repair one of his boots that had been worn out at the heel. "I'll take this needle and finish this job in just about two minutes. Tiny was soon snoring and Nicky Nutt was soon working, each unmindful that a huge bumble bee was coming in their direction. Tiny was tired from wandering about from place to place with Nicky Nutt that day and he hadn't had very much to eat. He was dreaming about little boys and peanuts and hay. He could see a whole row of little boys in his dreams, each carrying large bags of peanuts. Just as one little boy was giving him a bag of peanuts larger than any he had ever seen before in his life, he suddenly woke up with a start. Something had stung him in the back. He didn't know what it was. He soon had a puzzled look on his face. Then he thought of Nicky Nutt. He looked sharply at him with one eye and then at the great big needle with the sharp point that he held in his right hand ready to pierce the boot once more. "Ah, ha, now I know who the villain is," he said to himself as he got ready for action with one big snort. "Now we shall see what we shall see," he thought. But Nicky Nutt did not know what trouble was coming his way. If he had known it surely would have gotten out of the way. In a second Tiny landed on Nicky Nutt's trunk and with all his might. The blow sent Nicky Nutt helter skelter off the box and down the road a few yards. Nicky Nutt was real mad when he got up to dust his clothes. He turned toward Tiny as the pet elephant was getting ready to let loose another wallop. "Say, what's the idea, big coward," he said as he looked straight at Tiny. "I'll fix you for that; I'll slam you over the noodle with this." And Nicky Nutt stopped to pick up a big, heavy board that lay on the ground at his feet. He was going to slam Tiny with it. But Tiny now shook all over with fear. He thought he was now in for it for sure. Perhaps after all Nicky Nutt didn't put him with the needle when he was dreaming about peanuts and little boys. But he couldn't forget the sting. He was a thinker, this pet elephant. "I'll just show him a trick or two," he said to himself. And with one leap he was on the board with all four feet and poor Nicky Nutt's hands were caught underneath and he could get them loose, try as hard as he could. "Ouch," he shouted in pain. "Aw, Tiny, let up, I was only joking." But Nicky Nutt's pleadings were in vain. Tiny didn't think it a very good joke to be awakened from a sweet dream by a sting in the back. He could still feel the hurt through his thick skin. He wasn't going to let Nicky Nutt loose until he was punished for what he did. So he stood on the board and chuckled while poor Nicky Nutt lay down on the ground trying to get his hands loose. His face was red from pain. He was sure stung this time.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOR SALE—FOREST HOME FARM—SHORT-horn bulls, 17 Oxford-Down rams, 17 Yorkshire boars. Splendid lot of Barred Rock cockerels and young hens, from approved flock. Stations: Roland and Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS AND STOCKMEN!—Write for copy Dominion Government Pamphlet, No. 18, which gives in detail the advantages of feeding standard re-cleaned screenings to swine, cattle or sheep. Malden Elevator Co. Ltd., 227 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 42-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

HORSES AND PONIES

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION—WILL SELL for half cash, balance in stock. Jas. Booth, Sintaluta, Sask. 45-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

WILL TRADE REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE for 22-inch separator, in Manitoba. Must be in good condition. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 44-2

Ayrshires

PURE-BRED AND GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS, good producers. Bull calves from four months to 11 months. Herd sire, Grandview Golden Pilot, champion western shows. Apply James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 43-3

Herefords

FOR SALE

18 REGISTERED HEREFORD FEMALES, PERFECTION BREEDING, REAL CATTLE.

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LTD.
ALBERTA STOCK YARDS
CALGARY

Polled Herefords

DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER WE will sell at half price, 50 head of breeding females and choice bulls. Jones Bros., Whitewater, Man. 45-5

Holsteins

FOR SALE—ONE YEAR-OLD (CHAMPION) well developed, T.B. tested Holstein bull, sired by Sir Posch Alcartra and from an exceptional cow. S. Wilton, Roland, Man. 44-2

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES, all ages, R.O.P. tested. Alfred L. Peterson, Edberg, Alta. 41-6

Red Polls

FOR SALE OR TRADE—NINE REGISTERED Red-Poll cattle. Will trade for good 15-30 tractor, John Deere or McCormick-Deering preferred. Must be in good condition. Harry Anderson, Lowe Farm, Man. 43-3

SELLING—RED POLLS, MALES AND FE-males, heifers freshening next month. Geo. Sweet, Ponoka, Alta. 44-2

Shorthorns

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN FE-males, calf at foot, accredited herd. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 45-3

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, yearlings and younger. Crated for shipment. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—YOUNG STOCK for sale. Herd fully accredited. Prices right. Wm. Morton, Gladstone, Man. 43-5

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN bull, three years old, \$75. C. Dyer, Duval, Sask. 44-2

SWINE

Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, \$20. ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 43-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, May 15 farrow, \$30 each. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 44-4

WANTED—TO BUY BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, females. J. Skelly, Beatty, Sask. 44-5

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC - JERSEY pigs, either sex, \$12. July litters, bacon type. Toulouse geese, Bronze gobblers. E. A. Regner, Pincher Creek, Alta. 43-3

REGISTERED BOAR, 18 MONTHS, PAPERS \$45; April boars, papers, \$22. Thos. E. Murphy, Neville, Sask. 43-3

LIVESTOCK

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED, BIG TYPE, LARGE BONED Poland-Chinas. Boars, ready for service, Canadian bred from imported blood lines, \$25. Papers free. Jno. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 44-3

Yorkshires

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY litters, either sex, genuine bacon type, sired by our grand champion boar and a boar from our imported boar. Satisfaction guaranteed or we will return you your money. C. C. Evans & Son, Weyburn, Sask. 43-8

MARCH BOARS, FALL WEANLINGS, SIRE college bred. Sows sired by Iowa champion and Brethour boars. Prices reduced until December to provide room. John Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 44-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 1½ YEARS old, University stock, \$30. Wm. Galt, Killam, Alta. 44-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, LONG bacon type, six months, prize winners, \$30, with papers. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—THREE UNIVERSITY BRED YORK-shire boars, six months old, \$35 each. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 42-5

REGISTERED APRIL YORKSHIRES, GRAND-sire imported, boars or sows, \$20 each. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask. 41-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT MONTHS, sows bred if desired, boars, \$25 each, including papers. John Logan, Vidora, Sask. 44-3

SHEEP

Various

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN AND SHROPSHIRE ewes, also few choice grades. Over 1,000 ribbons have been won from this flock during past three years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darabrough, Laura, Sask. 38-1

SELLING—40 GOOD BREEDING EWES, 60 ewes lambs, Oxford and Hampshire crosses, \$10 each; one pure-bred Hampshire ram, three years, \$25; two young trained sheep collies, \$20 each. Nat Morrice, Goodwater, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—70 REGISTERED DORSET-HORN (bred) ewes. Priced right. O. S. Martin, Govan, Sask. 45-2

SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, Sired BY CLARIN-dale 154, \$25 each, papers included. Royer and Lentgraf, Gull Lake, Sask. 45-2

SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25 EACH, Sired BY prize-winning ram. Stewart Brown, Mayfield, Man. 42-4

SELLING—A FEW CHOICE REGISTERED Suffolk ewes, \$35 each. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 44-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS, two shears and lambs. Carl Hastings, Maltstone, Sask. 44-5

FOR SALE—100 GOOD GRADE SHROPSHIRE ewes, \$6.00 each. N. J. Beach, Cut Knife, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—IMPORTED OXFORD-DOWN RAM, pedigree. Harry Browning, Ogilvie, Man. 44-2

SELLING—REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET rams. Joseph Veness, Superb, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD - DOWN rams. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 45-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

50 PAIRS REGISTERED SILVER BLACK breeding foxes at the wonderfully successful MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B., well colored, well furred, well bred, handsome animals. All proven breeders on which 100% increase is guaranteed. Can ranch your pair here first year. Ship young and old ones next summer with full advice how to care for them, pen and den plans, etc. Write fully for what you want in foxes, time, terms, cash, etc. 43-4

LIVESTOCK

DOMINION REGISTERED SILVER FOXES.

Most profitable livestock proposition. Start with best breeding stock. Make more money by buying from a big ranch with outstanding reputation. 330 pups to select from. Prices right. Quality unsurpassed. Honest dealings. Winnipeg Silver Fox Co. Ltd., Bird's Hill, Man. S. Klintberg.

SELLING—PURE-BRED CHINCHILLA AND Angora rabbits, from the best strains procurable. These rabbits won first prizes at the poultry show at the Saskatoon Exhibition. I am selling a few choice pairs at \$25 per pair, or \$35 per trio. Sep. Latrace, Box 222, Tessler, Sask. 44-6

WHIRLWIND COYOTE HOUNDS, RUSSIAN wolfhounds, staghounds, Irish wolfhounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, coyotes, collies, fox terriers, etc. Unsollected testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-5

SELLING—SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD RUSSIAN and Stag cross pups, \$12 each; also male, two years, \$45; female, four years, \$25; good runners and killers. R. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 45-2

WANTED—FOUR COYOTE HOUNDS, PRE-ferably large and fast. Guaranteed to catch and kill. Photo if possible. Box 31, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 44-4

FOR SALE—PURE - BRED REGISTERED Chesapeake retriever pups. Females, \$20; males, \$25. E. H. Hanson, Dundurn, Sask. 44-2

GUARANTEED WOLFHOUSES—CAUGHT 22 coyotes last season, trained dogs, \$60 pair. Henry Ziehl, Elawick, Sask. 45-4

WANTED—PAIR MALE STAGHOUNDS OR Stag-Grey cross that are regular coyote getters. Box 121, Redlyn, Sask. 44-2

WANTED—GREYHOUNDS, GOOD ON COY-ote. State age, color, size. Must be sound. Photos. J. E. and T. Hill, Heath, Alta. 44-2

SELLING—HIGH-GRADE SILVER FOXES. Write for particulars. L. E. Hofstrand, Stockholm, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—WOLFHOOD PUPS, PARENTS fast, sure killers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 43-6

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER, BLACK, RED and cross foxes. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 41-6

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, FLEUR-DE-Lis Kennels, Macerle, Sask. 41-5

SCOTCH COLLIES, ELIGIBLE, TEN WEEKS, \$10. H. C. Graham, Riverton, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—TRAINED WOLFHOUSES AND pups. John Byrnes, Hazenmore, Sask. 45-2

POULTRY

Various

SPECIAL PRICED BRED-TO-LAY PURE-BRED 326-egg strain cockerels, S. C. Puritas, large White Leghorns, \$2.00; three, \$5.00; Sheppard's famous Ancona cockerels, 339 strain, from \$3.00 to \$10. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man. 41-3

Leghorns

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG-horns, April hatched cockerels, heavy-laying strain, prize birds, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Jas. Robertson, Newdale, Man. 45-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, April hatched, from Ferris strain, heavy layers, large eggs, \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. Trockstad, New Dayton, Alta. 45-3

ROSE COMB RED AND WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$4.00 and \$3.00. J. James, Rouleau, Sask. 44-2

TRAP-NESTED, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, bargain, \$2.00 each. J. Ringrose, Fisher Branch, Man. 45-5

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain; cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 41-1

POULTRY

Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTONS—BALANCE OF STOCK, four cocks, (one first, Brandon; two, first, Winnipeg; three, first and championship, Calgary; four, first, Saskatoon, all in 1925); 15 hens, prize winners; two cockerels; 11 pullets. If interested in the choicest Buffs in the West write. Prices one-third of value. McArthur Farm, 1330 Wolsley Ave., Winnipeg.

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. D. Rempel, Aberdeen, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCKS, FROM BRED - TO - LAY government-inspected stock, quick sale, cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. C. L. Ausmus, Eston, Sask.

SPLENDID BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, direct Park strain, \$2.75; two for \$5.00. A. E. Chant, Macgregor, Man.

Poultry Supplies

BREEDING STOCK—TESTED BRED-TO-LAY Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Poultry supply catalogue free. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg.

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR MAKES hens lay and makes poultry pay. A dose daily in feed does the trick. Costs one cent a day. Money back guarantee.

Rhode Islands

SELLING—R. C. RED COCKERELS, LAYING strain, government inspected, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Addie Lawson, Hardisty, Alta. 45-2

SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 41-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

BRONZE TURKEYS—FLOCK HEADED BY male from 28-pound female that won first prize at the Royal Toronto, 1923 and 1924, toms, \$8.00, and \$10; hens, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Mrs. Harold Burns, Killarney, Man. 45-3

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, UNIVERSITY stock, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Manitoba. 45-3

LARGE BOURBON RED GOBBLETS, \$5.00 each; hens, \$3.00; pure-bred Bronze gobblers, \$4.00. Choice laying strain Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.75. John T. Cameron, Roland, Man. 45-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, May hatch, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. H. Bjarnason, Elfron, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Extra large birds. R. V. Turner, Keyes, Man.

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG toms, weighing 22 pounds, October 29. R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. C. Pickard, Frohisher, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, April and May hatched, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 45-6

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 75,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. Mrs. Duncan Lees, Klabee, Sask. 42-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00 EACH, extra large birds. Miss E. Lippington, Saltcoats, Sask.

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00 PAIR; GAN-ders, \$3.00. Georgina Smith, Wembley, Alta.

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.00 EACH, MRS. Geo. Leum, Colonsay, Sask. 44-3

Wyandottes

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. P. MacDougall, Craven, Sask. 45-5

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

ALBERTA CATTLE RANCH, 3,000 ACRES, 1½ miles four elevators and high school; 500 acres cut 1,500 tons blue joint hay; 1,300 acres first-class wheat land; seven-roomed house, almost new bath, cost \$4,000; grain and machinery sheds all in first-class order; going concern; have personally inspected. Consider best feeding and jobbing farm on prairies, no waste land, \$30,000. Hope and Farmer, Vancouver, B.C. 44-2

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

[Continued on next page]



MARKETING

Is the Foundation Stone of Successful Farming

Just a year ago J. H. Crowe, of Gilbert Plains, Man., sold between five and six hundred dollars' worth of Geese and Turkeys through a Guide Classified Ad. Why not try this method for buying and selling carload lots of Stockers and Feeders? You have everything to gain—a saving of freight, commission, insurance and yardage charges—you make your own price, and you prevent danger of loss from marketing in a glutted market.

The following letter was received recently from F. H. Stockton, a Berkshire breeder, at Drumheller, Alta. He says:

"The last time we advertised boars for sale we had so many enquiries that we had to employ a stenographer to answer them. We sent out a descriptive letter on the boars we had for sale, and received three times as many orders as we had boars to deliver."

We are getting results for others—We can do it for you

We don't expect every advertiser to be swamped with orders, but we do believe the average advertiser in The Guide gets more orders than he can fill, especially during the better advertising months.

Right now there is a great demand—never better in fact—for breeding stock in Poultry, Sheep, Swine and Cattle. It is also the time to advertise Cordwood, Lumber, Small Engines, Fanning Mills, Dogs, Pet Stock and Farm Lands. Send us your ad. tonight—the results will surprise you.

Full information at top of this page

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM LANDS

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 42-5

480 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM WINNIPEG, 1 1/2 miles from siding, mostly cultivated; new house and barn. \$500 cash, balance crop payments. Write Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 45-2

\$1,500 MAKES FIRST PAYMENT HALF-SECTION, balance half crop, close to school and town; 100 acres summerfallow; all tillable land. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—241-ACRE SHEEP RANCH, 30 cultivated, flat sea beach, creek runs eight or nine months of year. Robert Soltan, Hornby Island, B.C.

FREE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND FACTS about the sure-crop State. Address State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

SELLING—160 ACRES, 35 CULTIVATED, suitable for mixed farming, \$500 cash. Mr. Gottlob Eisenman, Ribstone, Alta. 43-3

GOOD QUARTER, CHEAP, 50 MILES FROM Edmonton, good crops. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 44-3

RENTING, IMPROVED QUARTER, DAIRYING, mile from siding. Chas. Whyldman, Mafeking, Man.

Farm Lands Wanted

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 43tf

WANTED—TO RENT IMPROVED FARM IN Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Frank Dubis, Granton, Wisconsin. 44-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 45-4

FARM MACHINERY

Various

GUARANTEED OVERHAULED CUSHMAN EN-gines, 4 H.P. battery ignition, \$100; 8 H.P. dual ignition, \$225; 15 H.P. engine, \$400. All prices cash f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg. 43-5

WANTED—USED FOUR-H.P. CUSHMAN EN-gine. Must be snap for cash. J. E. Menagh, 339 Balfour Avenue, Winnipeg. 45-5

Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, WINDSHIELDS, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears all descriptions. Used Titan tractor parts. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overland, Gray-Doria, McLaughlin, Maxwell, Chevrolet and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 43-8

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS, STARTERS AND ignition repairs. Written guarantee. Official service station for Autolite Bosch, Connecticut, Chum, Delco, Klaxon and Remy. Sharpe's Ltd., Automotive Electrical Engineers, 614 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrounding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 40-9

Tractors

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, 15-25 Wallis tractor, guaranteed first-class condition. W. E. Wheeler, 208 Colony, Winnipeg. 44-2

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romana Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-11

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WELL EQUIPPED MACHINE SHOE REPAIRING shop. \$600 required. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 45-5

COAL

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—WRITE FOR OUR cash-with-order prices on Lignite, the most economical coal in the West. H. McLeod & Co., Miners and Shippers of Lignite Coal, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10tf

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, Main, Logan, Winnipeg. 44-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

A COURSE AT MALCOLM MILLINERY, DES-ign and Dressmaking School opens the way to success, and enables you to make money anywhere. A stamped envelope addressed to 551 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, will bring you information.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, AT Winnipeg's largest school. Write School of Practical Art, 471 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 45-5

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. Send for prospectus. Phone A6524. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 42-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FARMERS' SAFES

SPECIAL FIRE-PROOF SAFE, CONSTRUCTED same as larger safes, outside size 23 in. high, 14 in. wide, 16 in. deep, weighs 250 pounds. Only \$45 at Winnipeg; \$10 cash with order, balance on arrival. Canadian Diebold Safe Co., 183 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. 43-5

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HOME REMEDIES, GUARANTEED ECZEMA Remedy. Doctor book free. Prof. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE—TRIPLEX AUTO KNITTER, LIKE new, \$30. T. K. Smyth, Bulyes, Sask. 44-2

GUNS AND RIFLES

FOR SALE—303 BRITISH RIFLE. CHEAP. Alex. Irvine, Halcro, Sask.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. 35c. per pound paid for horsehair, delivered, Calgary. J. E. Love, 403-4th St. E.

SHIP YOUR BEEF HIDES, RAW FURS, HORSE-hair and sheep pelts direct to us. Prompt remittance. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 44-5

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 16 1/2; Saskatchewan, 17 1/2; Alberta-B.C., 18 cents pound. Light Amber, 15 1/2, 17. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 14, 15, 15 1/2. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario.

ONTARIO'S PUREST NO. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.50 cash, crate six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.35 crate six 10-pound pails. Also quantity Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 44-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSO-lutely pure, from the old reliable apiary. Fives or tens in 60-pound crates: Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.80 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 44-6

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—10-30 POUND pails. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Choice Clover—Manitoba, 16 1/2c. pound; Saskatchewan, 17 1/2c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Beautiful Amber, 1c. pound less. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-10

PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee-yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free. Alberta, 18c.; Saskatchewan, 17c.; Manitoba, 16c.; in 100-pound lots. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 41-5

TEDFORD'S PURE MANITOBA HONEY—FINE quality. Two 60-pound crates delivered Manitoba 17, Saskatchewan 17 1/2 cents pound. B. A. Tedford, McCreery, Man. 42-5

CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$7.50; CLOVER, Buckwheat mixed, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 42-5

SPILLET'S CLOVER HONEY—SIX TEN-pound pails, crated, \$9.00, f.o.b. Write for price on large quantities and sample. Isaac Spillet, Dauphin, Man. 43-3

WELL-RIPENED CLOVER HONEY, 12 1/2c. mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 10c. Quantity discounts over three crates. Chas. Blake, Deseronto, Ont. 44-4

MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER HONEY—SIX ten-pound pails, \$9.00, f.o.b. Dominion City. R. D. Bell, Woodmore, Man. 43-4

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUCCESS-fully treated by entirely new methods. Without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 41-5

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EX-tracts, absolutely pure, no chemical, no secret, no trouble to make all kinds of French liqueurs, syrups, etc., at home. Full instructions. 50c. per bottle postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 44-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprize Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, PROMPT shipments. Box 793, Edmonton, Alta. 44-2

MISCELLANEOUS

MEAT-CURING COMPOUND

"FREEZE-EM-PICKLE" FOR CURING HAMS, shoulders, bacon, corned beef, pickled pork and sausage meat. Complete line butchering tools and supplies. Butchers & Packers Supplies Ltd., 702 Centre St., Calgary. 43-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

100,000 PEONIES AND PERENNIAL PLANTS, all strong, field-grown stock; 100,000 flowering shrubs, ornamental trees; a splendid stock of apples, plums and cherries; all best lines of small fruits; Caragana for hedge purposes; all grown on our own nurseries. Write for full list. Phone number 527. Island Park Nurseries Ltd., Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-7

TOM THUMB CHERRIES YIELDED A FULL crop in 1925, others failed, \$1.25 each. Macdonald rhubarb, 75c. Catalog. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

WINTER FLOWERS—BARGAIN COLLECTION Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Snowdrops, Crocuses, etc. 30 choice bulbs, with directions for growing, postpaid, \$1.25. John Hiscock, Balduin, Man.

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP-tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

WE WILL PAY FIFTY CENTS EACH FOR accepted photographs of live wild animals, cubs especially desired; also photos of unusual and interesting scenes, gardens, crops, etc. Send either negatives or prints. The Writers' Institute, 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 43-5

RADIO SUPPLIES

MEN, YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING radio sets and supplies and get your own outfit at wholesale. Write us for particulars. Radio Mail Order Co., Stirling Bldg., Dept. G, Vancouver, B.C. 41-5

FREE—RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WE HAVE OPENINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN for a few good salesmen to sell a most complete line of merchandise direct to consumers. Unless you have previous selling experience do not apply, but if you have sales ability this position will assure you a good income. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 43-5

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 42-6

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, \$150-\$250. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 43-5

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON FARM, experienced, capable handling machinery, stock, etc. W. S. Eaton, Elm Grove, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

TAXIDERMISTRY

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices. 44-5

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 37-5

E. W. DARBET, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg, Man.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. We have tobacco that will suit anyone. Rouge, Havanna, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Rouge, Quennel, Haubourg, 65c.; Quennel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 44-3

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules, now stronger; quick death. Mailed postpaid, 30 capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poison.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 39-9

PRODUCE

Live and Dressed Poultry

THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 16-17c; 4-6 lbs., 13-15c;
Chickens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 11-13 lbs., 14-17c;
Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—Highest Market Price
4c per lb. above prices quoted for Dressed
Stock. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed
until next issue. Cash payments. Write for
crates if required.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WANTED AT ONCE

Poultry, Eggs, Pork, Veal, Potatoes, Grain,
Hay, etc.
Special offer by return
ELLIS & CO., 125 1/2 Osborne St., WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

A trial shipment will convince you that we
pay highest market prices on all farm produce.
No. 1 Chickens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over, 18-20c; 2-5
lbs., 14-16c;
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, in good condition, 15-17c;
4-5 lbs., 13-15c;
Turkeys—Highest Market Price
F.O.B. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
PREMIER PRODUCE
124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 17-19c; under 5
lbs., 14-16c;
Hens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over, 15-16c; 4-5 lbs., 13-14c;
Geese, Ducks and Turkeys—Highest Market Price
3c per lb. above prices quoted for Dressed
Stock. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed
until next issue. Cash payments. Write for
crates if required.
RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAW FURS AND HIDES

Prepare early for the fur season.
Write for free illustrated catalogue of
traps and supplies. Highest prices
paid for Raw Furs, Hides, Horse
Hair, etc. Ship promptly. Corres-
pondence solicited.
SYDNEY I. ROBINSON
Head Office: Dept. 10
1709-11 BROAD STREET, REGINA

AUCTION SALE

OF
AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE, HORSES,
AND IMPLEMENTS

To be held at Section 7-10-18, 2 miles
South-east of Brandon, on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1925

TERMS OF SALE: CASH. Sale will com-
mence at 11 o'clock a.m., prompt on time.
The Pure-Bred Ayrshires in this offering are
all accredited, and we have some splendid
cattle. This herd of Ayrshires were well up to
the top at many shows this summer.

15 HORSES,
10 Pure-Bred Tamworth Sows, 10 Yorkshire
Sows, 1 Yorkshire Boar, 10 Young Hogs,
30 Pure-Bred Leghorns, 10 Turkeys,
AYRSHIRES—1 Ayrshire Cow, age 5 years;
Orange Lily of Bridgview, 76513; freshened three
weeks, 1 Ayrshire Cow, age 6 years; Noreen of
Bridgview, 64429, due in December, 1 Ayrshire
Cow, age 5 years; Floss of Bridgview, 70316, due
in spring, 1 Ayrshire Cow, age 3 years; Brae-
burn Bluebell, 84696, due in June, 1 Ayrshire
Cow, age 3 years; Glenburn Cinderella, 84303,
freshened in July.
Seven other young Pure-Bred Cows, 2 Pure-
Bred Ayrshire Heifers, 5 Pure-Bred Heifer
Calves, 5 Pure-Bred Bulls, oldest 4 years.
IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS AND SUNDRIES.
MRS. R. J. MORTSON, HARRY ROSS,
7-10-18, Proprietors, Auctioneer.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



My Own Blacksmithing

I do my own blacksmithing to quite a large extent. I know how irons are heated, and hammered out, and bent. I know how tires are tightened when they are loose and rent! When beams and gearings splinter, or ravel out and crack, when castings take on fissures along the side or back, when there's a broken promise in king-bolt, lock or jack, then Pete and I get busy with bellows, sledge and fire, with tongs, and vice, and gimlet, with anvil, maul and plier, and do some fancy welding without expense or hire. Our tools are always ready for us to take in hand, each instrument is always within its proper stand, and most jobs undertaken go off as they are planned. Too many farmers stagger beneath a load of debt which makes them fuss and fitter, and grumble, fume and fret, which makes them wail and wonder, and fear, and weep, and sweat, because they're always hiring and paying out their cash when little things are splintered and kickshaws go to smash! By jinks, the random dollar must not be treated rash! By jinks, the random nickel must not be let to slide, the little random quarter must not be let to glide, the trousers money-pocket must not be gaping wide! I always feel like preaching, and swearing, too, in fact, when I see how my neighbors too often choose to act; they pass along their money as if their brains were cracked! Why should I pay a dollar to Limpson, Gray and Holt, each time I break a clevis or crack a needed bolt? Why should my daily savings be handed out a jolt? No, every tire I hammer and fit upon a rim, and every iron I solder and put in working trim, and every rod I straighten, renewing tone and vim, I'm laying by a penny to feed me in my age, I'm pushing back the sheriff and coyote from my cage, I'm adding many pennies to later daily wage!

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 6, 1925.

WHEAT—Undertone fairly firm throughout with some fluctuation caused by technical conditions and variations in Southern markets. Much spreading between markets going on, and some buying by houses with European connections from time to time. November and cash wheat relatively strong, with little business being done apparently in any deferred position. The news has been constructive for the main part inasmuch as there has been deterioration in the Argentine crop, caused by frost in some sections, but Great Britain continues to report easy markets with liberal offerings from Eastern Europe and ample supplies in sight in all parts of the world.

OATS—Small market and dull. Trade mostly in odd cars and shipping houses forwarding comparatively small quantities of all grades. No. 2 C.W.'s are in good demand for millers, and are rather scarce thus far. Total stocks being one-fifth of what they were a year ago prevent any heavy offerings.

BARLEY—Weak and competing with continental barley on the British market. Rather poor outlook at the moment with liberal offerings of low grade barley and barley mix ures.

FLAX—Weak market here. Some buying by crushers, but very small trade indeed.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Nov. 2 to 7, inclusive.									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Nov. 133	137	134	135	134	134	130	130	130	130
Dec. 127	131	128	130	128	128	125	125	125	125
May 130	133	130	132	131	131	128	128	128	128
Oats—									
Nov. 46	47	47	47	46	46	46	46	46	46
Dec. 43	43	44	44	43	43	42	42	42	42
May 46	46	46	46	46	46	45	45	45	45
Barley—									
Nov. 63	63	63	62	61	61	62	62	62	62
Dec. 61	62	62	62	61	60	60	60	60	60
May 64	65	64	64	63	63	63	63	63	63
Flax—									
Nov. 235	235	233	232	229	228	231	231	231	231
Dec. 226	228	226	227	224	223	224	224	224	224
May 232	234	232	232	229	228	230	230	230	230
Rye—									
Nov. 75	77	76	76	75	75	75	75	75	75
Dec. 76	78	77	77	76	76	75	75	75	75
May 82	83	83	82	81	81	80	80	80	80

CASH WHEAT									
Nov. 2 to 7, inclusive									
	Nov.	2	3	4	5	6	7	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N.	135	138	135	136	135	135	131	131	169
2 N.	132	135	132	132	131	131	128	128	162
3 N.	127	132	129	130	128	128	123	123	155
4	122	125	124	123	122	122	120	120	143
5	112	115	112	113	112	112	108	108	127
6	88	92	89	90	89	89	85	85	114
Feed.	78	82	79	80	79	79	75	75	103

LIVERPOOL PRICES
Liverpool market closed November 6 as follows: December, 4d higher at 10s 8d; March, 4d higher at 10s 2d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 4c lower at 48.22. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: December, \$1.55; March, \$1.48.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
S ring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.48 to \$1.52; No. 2 northern, \$1.45 to \$1.49; No. 3 northern, \$1.40 to \$1.47. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.49 to \$1.75; Montana No. 1 hard, \$1.48 to \$1.59; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.48 to \$1.58; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, \$1.46 to \$1.56. Durum wheat—Fancy No. 1 amber, \$1.36 to \$1.47; fancy No. 2 amber, \$1.34 to \$1.46; No. 1 amber, \$1.21 to \$1.33; No. 1 durum, \$1.16 to \$1.27; No. 2 am er, \$1.17 to \$1.31; No. 2 durum, \$1.15 to \$1.25; No. 3 amber, \$1.14 to \$1.28; No. 3 durum, \$1.13 to \$1.23. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 92c to 93c; No. 3 yellow, 86c to 90c; No. 4 yellow, 75c to 85c; No. 5 yellow, 70c to 80c; No. 2 mixed, 80c to 87c; No. 3 mixed, 75c to 80c; No. 4 mixed, 70c to 77c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; No. 3 white, 35c to 35c; No. 4 white, 32c to 34c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 61c to 64c; medium to good, 55c to 60c; lower grades, 48c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 76c to 78c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.56 to \$2.61.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK
United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending November 6, 1925: Receipts this week: Cattle, 14,998; hogs, 4,939; sheep, 1,557. Receipts previous week: Cattle, 21,195; hogs, 4,869; sheep, 1,834.

With a very much lighter run of cattle on the market this last week than during the previous four or five weeks the general trade is beginning to assume a more active tone and the general consensus of opinion is that from now on we can expect at least a steady trade with an improvement in price from time to time. What few choice export steers are coming forward are changing hands at from \$6.50 to \$6.75, with a few odd ones at \$7.00. The majority of prime butcher steers are bringing from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Export cows will bring up to \$4.00; prime butcher cows from \$3.25 to \$3.75. Choice butcher heifers have a top of about \$5.00, the majority bringing from \$4.25 to \$4.50. The enquiry for good bred dehorned stocker and feeder steers is very broad. Very few buyers, however, are interested in the plain, horned ones. The calf market can be quoted about steady, with top veals making \$6.00; medium to good calves from \$3.50 to \$4.00; common calves in very poor demand at from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Owing to light deliveries the last few days the hog market is showing a little additional strength, thick smooths at time of writing being quoted at from \$10.50 to \$10.60, with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select bacon. This office is deluged with orders for feeder hogs, but owing to the large quantity of out-of-condition and cheap, rough grain in the country there are practically no light hogs coming forward, and what few there are are practically bringing thick-smooth price.

The sheep and lamb market has developed a firmer undertone, the bulk of good killing lambs making from \$11 to \$11.25, while butcher sheep are bringing from \$5.00 to \$7.00. There is a good demand from country points for breeding ewes and feeding lambs, but there is practically none of

this kind coming on the market at the present time. Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	5.50 to 7.00
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.50 to 5.00
Medium feeders	3.25 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 2.75
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
Cattle, 1,400; market steady to strong; one load dry-few yearlings averaging around 850 pounds, \$13; best Dakota steers, \$9.25. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.25; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.00 to \$3.25; bologna bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.25 to \$7.00. Calves, 1,600; market steady; bulk of sales, good lights to packers, \$10.50. Hogs, 10,000; market steady; top price, \$11.50. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$11.30 to \$11.50; packing sows, \$9.75 to \$10; pigs, \$11.50. Sheep, 3,000; market steady. Bulk prices follow: at lambs, \$14 to \$14.25; fat ewes, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET
Glasgow sold 600 Canadians October 29. Extreme top quality 12c, good 11c, lower grades down to 9c. Bulls 7c to 9c. A further sale at Edinburgh of 400 head of Canadian cattle was made on the 29th. Prices on these ranged from 10c to 11c. Scotch baby beef 10c, prime 16c. Heavies 14c. Sales of Irish amounted to 1,750 cattle. Best quality 11c, good 10c, other grades down to 9c.

There were 1,680 Canadian cattle sold at Birkenhead, steers 17c to 19c, cows 13c to 14c, bulls 11c to 12c. Forty seven hundred Irish ranged from 17c to 18c.

London reports the sale of 240 Canadian dressed sides, medium to good quality 17c, choice 18c. Supplies moderate, demand slow.

BRITISH BACON MARKET
Canadian baled bacon, 104s to 108s per 112 pounds (22c to 23c), boxes 100s to 104s (21c to 22c), American 100s to 104s (21c to 22c), Irish 117s to 128s (25c to 27c), Danish 112s to 116s (24c to 25c). The market closed steadier, with more activity apparent. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head.

EGGS AND POULTRY
WINNIPEG—EGGS: Receipts for the week ending October 31 were 237 cases. The market is very quiet, with trading mostly a local proposition. Dealers quoting country shippers extras 48, firsts 37, seconds 33, jobbing fresh extras 53, firsts storage extras 45, firsts 40, seconds 34. Poultry: Receipts are increasing. Live springs 13c to 19c, fowl 8c to 15c.

SASKATCHEWAN—EGGS: Better weather during the past week has led to a wide increase in threshing operations with the result that egg receipts are extremely light. Storage eggs are moving into consumption in increased quantities with jobbing extras 42, firsts 40, seconds 35. Poultry: Receipts are increasing and the demand is generally good. Live springs 14c, fowl 8c to 10c. North Battleford reports that turkeys are late maturing this year and none are offering yet.

CALGARY—EGGS: There has been practically no change in the egg market during the week. Fresh receipts are almost at a standstill and jobbing storage extras are quoted at \$12.90 case, firsts \$12, seconds \$9.90. Poultry: Receipts are light. Chickens 13c, heavy fowl 11c, light 7c.

EDMONTON—EGGS: Egg market has shown no change during the week. Dealers quoting country shippers delivered extras 37c, firsts 32c, seconds 26c. Jobbing storage extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Market is easy, with receipts fairly heavy. Dealers quotations to live poultry shippers, springs 12c to 14c, fowl 10c to 12c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur November 2 to November 7 inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	1 CW	2 CW
Nov. 2	51	44	44	44	42	39	63	59	56	53	236	231	220	217	75	75
3	52	44	44	44	42	39	63	59	57	54	236	231	220	217	76	76
4	52	44	44	44	42	39	63	58	56	53	233	229	218	217	76	76
5	52	44	44	44	42	38	62	58	55	52	233	228	217	217	76	76
6	51	43	43	43	41	37	61	57	54	51	230	225	214	214	75	75
7	51	43	43	43	41	38	61	57	54	50	229	224	213	213	75	75
Week Ago	51	43	43	43	41	38	62	57	55	52	232	227	216	216	74	74
Year Ago	60	57	57	57	55	48	89	84	79	75	233	228	199	199	129	129

Dressed Poultry

Mark your Shipments to the nearest

Crescent Creamery Plant

where highest market price will be obtained, together with accurate grade and weight. You will be pleased with Crescent service and returns at

WINNIPEG BRANDON YORKTON DAUPHIN SWAN RIVER
KILLARNEY PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
(Twenty-Three Years Leadership)

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

For many years we have been serving the farmers of Western Canada and have handled several thousand live and dressed poultry shipments. During this time we have created a reputation for Careful Grading, Honest Weights and Prompt Returns. You will make no mistake by shipping your poultry to us. If you have never given us a trial, send us your next shipment.

LIVE		DRESSED	
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	19-20c; 4-5 lbs., 17-18c	Chickens, over 5 lbs.	22-23c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15c; 4-5 lbs., 12c	Fowl, over 5 lbs.	18c; 4-5 lbs., 16c
Ducks	11c	Ducks	14c
Turkeys, over 9 lbs.	17c; 7-9 lbs., 15c	Turkeys, over 9 lbs.	22-23c; 7-9 lbs., 20-21c

Dressed Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth. Heads and feet must be left on Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl. Remove heads from Ducks and Geese. Do not draw any dressed stock.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

45 Charles St., Winnipeg, Man.

WE WANT MORE LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

Our Montreal branch offers you advantages in marketing your poultry upon which no western points can improve.

In the heart of all the big markets, both Canadian and American, Montreal is the logical divisional point for your products.

Get in touch with us. We buy car lots at all country points, or either f.o.b. Winnipeg or Montreal basis, dependent upon where and how the shipper desires to sell.

For express shipments to Winnipeg, we guarantee the following prices No. 1 stock, f.o.b. our plant:

Live Dressed		Live Dressed	
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20c 25-26c	Turkeys, over 9 lbs.	16c 21c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18-19c 23-24c	Turkeys, under 9 lbs.	13c 17c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16-17c 21-22c	Ducks	11c 15c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15c 20c	Geese	9c 12c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	13c 18c	Roosters	9c 12c

Crates sent on request. Write or wire us your offerings.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

MONTREAL ADDRESS: 47 WILLIAM ST.,
CANADA COLD STORAGE BLDG.

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

Licensed and Bonded

References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency

WINNIPEG

REGINA

MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

CALGARY

ROSETOWN

NORTH BATTLEFORD

Liberal Advances. Prompt Settlements. Absolute Safety. Best Results

Private Wire Service to all Grain Markets. Investment and hedging orders in grain futures handled efficiently

MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING—ADVISE

MALDEN ELEVATOR CO. LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Canadian Daily Press on Election Results

Continued from Page 22

"Unmistakably the country as a whole has passed a vote of want of confidence upon the administration of Mr. King. But as a whole likewise it has failed to vote confidence in the policies and the party of Mr. Meighen. What change in the verdict could reasonably be expected by sending the case back to the jury forthwith? Could Mr. Meighen do better in Ontario, the maritime provinces and British Columbia? And what chance would he have, after the Patenaude performance and with his high tariff proposals, to make further headway in Quebec, Saskatchewan and the grain-growing West?"

The Toronto Star is quite sure about Premier King's right to hold on:

"Constitutional authorities agree that a government, even when in a minority at the polls, has the right to continue in office until it meets parliament. There is, indeed, an illustrious example where a government, though in a minority of 40, pursued this course. The government was a Conservative one, and the precedent comes from the 'Mother of Parliaments' (Salisbury government, 1892). . . Mr. King, however, has no such handicap as Salisbury had. It is his 'undoubted right' to await parliament and challenge a decision there. And it is even more than a right, for it is a constitutional duty. Mr. King cannot advise the Governor-General to call on Mr. Meighen, because that advice would not yield a government for this parliament."

WANTED—A MAN



Over the door of almost every industrial enterprise the world has a standing advertisement "Wanted—A Man." It can be seen and read only by the TRAINED MAN—the man who can boss a job or be entrusted with expensive machinery and not make a "botch" of any job given to him. Yes, the whole world is looking for TRAINED MECHANICS and SKILLED WORKMEN. It is almost impossible to find them. These are the men who do not look for jobs—they sell their services. More often than not their services are sought. Yes, there is always a place for the man at the top of his trade. Whatever your present or future calling may be a Hemphill training is your passport. And the man who has taken a course of training need not go far afield to find a job. If you learn a trade, Main Street—in Your town—has a place for you! You can go into business for yourself or work for someone else. Or if

you are a tiller of the soil there is not one farmer in 20 who will refuse to hire a man who is a trained gasoline AUTO-TRACTOR ENGINEER and GARAGE MECHANIC. Take a look at the picture. It resembles most Main Streets—does it not? Here we have a Garage—a Barber Shop—a Power House (Industrial Electricity)—an Electrician—a Building Contractor—a Machine Shop, specializing in Oxy-Acetylene Welding—and an Auto Tire and Accessory Store, combining Tire Repairing, Vulcanizing, Battery Service, etc., as a profitable side line. Young man, any one of these businesses is at your finger tips if you are a trained man. Wouldn't you like to be a highly paid expert and get out of the "not wanted" class? Wouldn't you like to run a business and be your own boss? You can!

Home Study Course by Mail

A \$50,000 PERFECTED SYSTEM
Practical Training is Best, but if you are unable to attend one of our schools this winter, start yourself in your spare time by taking the Hemphill course in Auto-Gas Engineering and Electrical Ignition. Write for full information.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

TO EARN \$2,400 to \$3,600 a Year

Free Employment Service

We guarantee to train you until you are placed in or find a position. Our National Free Employment Service is for the use of all students at all Branches. A few weeks training will fit you to earn Big Money every week.

If you have the desire to succeed a Hemphill training will put you on Easy Street. Hemphill Trade Schools have placed thousands of AMBITIOUS men all over the world in good paying jobs. Many are now independent. Others, again, own their own business. When you consider that almost every man in this world who has made a mark for himself was born of humble parentage and usually in poverty—there is hope for every man if he will only try—there is an excellent chance for you! John Wanamaker walked four miles to Philadelphia every day and worked in a book store for \$1.25 a week. Edison was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway. George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive, who could neither read nor write, watched cows for a neighbor, but found time to make engines out of clay. It was Disraeli who said, "The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes." And this is your opportunity!! Send to-night for R. E. Hemphill's BIG FREE BOOK which has been the stepping stone to a successful career for thousands of ambitious men.

R. E. Hemphill

President and Founder of Hemphill Trade Schools Ltd., which extend from Coast to Coast and are located in some of the principal cities of the United States. This great Chain of Trade Schools has fitted thousands of men (by a few weeks' scientific practice with tools) for

Big Pay Jobs and placed them on the Road to Independence. Make your start to success in life today. Clip the coupon and send for his Big Free Book. It's more

than a catalogue—your big raise in salary this year is contained in it.

This Man and Thousands of Others First Sent for R. E. Hemphill's Big Free Book

Mr. R. E. Hemphill, Winnipeg.
Dear Sir:—I feel pleased to tell you how well I have done since completing my Auto-Gas Tractor Course at your Winnipeg School the winter of 1920. I first overhauled cars around the city in private garages which paid me real well. Then I worked at Neepawa for John Crawford, operating and overhauling tractors. Then I secured employment with the Municipality of McCreary, operating a drag line dredge. My salary has been \$225.00 per month from June first until December first of this year. I am going south for the winter. I have employment already with the Pawling Harrisfleger Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., at \$250.00 per month. I never earned in my life more than \$50.00 per month before attending your school. Your school has increased my earning power five times what it used to be; therefore I will always speak well of the Hemphill Schools. Wishing you all kinds of success, I am, Yours truly, Allan Kirk.

IF HE DID IT—YOU CAN DO IT IF YOU ONLY TRY
We hold scores of similar letters. Your copy of R. E. Hemphill's BIG FREE BOOK is waiting for you. Clip the coupon now!



LADIES! LEARN HAIRDRESSING

and Beauty Culture Work. The new fast growing profession. Tremendous demand. Write for FREE information.

SEND for Your Copy NOW!

R. E. Hemphill's Big Free Book is beautifully illustrated and contains an inspirational message for every ambitious man who wants to succeed in life. It tells you of his Great National Chain of Practical Trade Schools and of his Free Employment Service. It shows how his wonderful system of training fits a man to draw Big Pay every week. Hemphill Trade Schools teach trades only where Men are Scarce—Jobs Sure—and Wages High. Clip the coupon now—you'll be earning big money soon!

If you have ambition and determination you can and will succeed. And if you will apply yourself seriously you can be the best paid and the most successful man in your community in the occupation you choose best—mark with an X on the coupon—and mail the coupon tonight. In his desire to achieve success, Abraham Lincoln walked 44 miles to get a book and read 100 pages while returning. Surely, then, you will send for R. E. Hemphill's BIG FREE BOOK, which has helped thousands of others to success in life, when the mere scratch of a pen will bring it right to your door.

Mail This Coupon Tonight!

HEMPHILL TRADE SCHOOLS LTD.

Please send me free R. E. Hemphill's book, "The Road to Prosperity," and particulars of Course of Training I have marked with X.

- ☐ AUTO-TRACTOR GAS ENGINEERING and Garage Work, Tire Vulcanizing, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Battery Service.
- ☐ THE BARBER TRADE.
- ☐ BUILDING TRADES, including Brick-laying, Plastering, Tile Setting. (Taught at our Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver Schools).
- ☐ ELECTRICAL COURSE, including Industrial Electricity and House Wiring. (Taught at our Winnipeg School only).
- ☐ MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. (Taught at our Toronto School only).
- ☐ HOME-STUDY Motor and Garage Course (by mail).
- ☐ LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND BEAUTY CULTURE WORK.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

I saw this ad. in The Grain Growers' Guide, Nov. 11, 1925

(Address Your Nearest School)

ADDRESS THE HEMPILL SCHOOL NEAREST YOU

HEMPHILL TRADE SCHOOLS LIMITED

Headquarters: 580 Main St., Winnipeg

CALGARY, ALTA.

808 Centre Street

EDMONTON, ALTA.

10212 101st Street

REGINA, SASK.

1827 S. Railway St.

SASKATOON, SASK.

119 20th Street East

VANCOUVER, B.C.

10 Hastings Street East

FARGO, N. DAK.

418 Front Street

TORONTO 2, ONT.

163 King Street, West

MONTREAL, P.Q.

143 St. Lawrence Street

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

107 Nicollet Avenue

DULUTH, MINN.

521 West Michigan Street

